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The Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine

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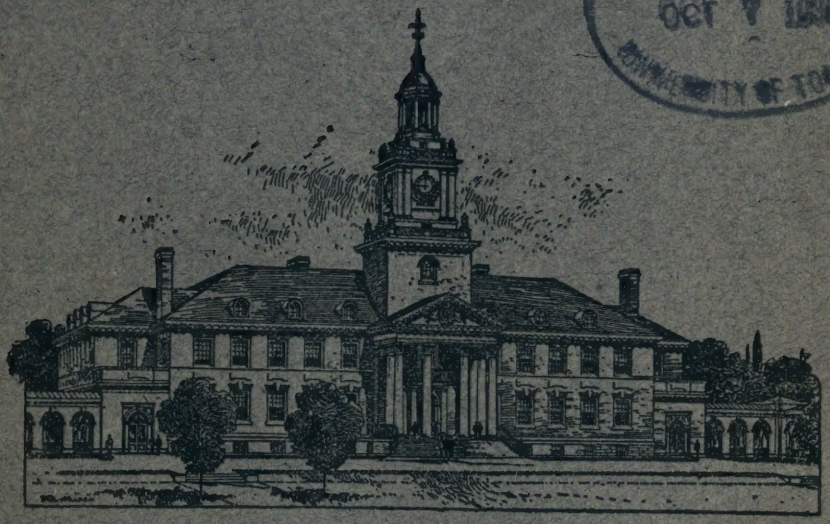

The Johns Hopkins Alumni Association

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The Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine

VOL. V NOVEMBER, 1916 No. 1

EDITORIAL COMMENT

There is no brighter name on the records of the Johns Hopkins University than that of Sidney Lanier, the young Georgian who spent freely of his small strength in the interests of the university of his chosen city, that university and that city in which his spirit had expanded and his intellect come to its fruition. In this issue of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE, a recent graduate of Johns Hopkins tells the story of Lanier's association with the Baltimore institution, surely not the least interesting episode in the career of a poet whose life until that time had been almost devoid of the opportunity for artistic and intellectual expression, the one thing which was of the greatest importance to him. It is well for the University that all of its memories do not center around men of science, who to express themselves must speak in the rigid formulae of exact knowledge, for such a body of tradition as this would leave its sensitive youth cold and unaffected by the story of other years. Sylvester, it is true, made of mathematics a sort of poesy; and Rowland, perhaps, saw between the lines of his refraction gratings pictures more beautiful than those which adorn the galleries, but your man of science as a class makes small appeal to the sympathies of idealistic youth. There is no doubt that the emphasis of the Johns Hopkins University has been laid deliberately upon physical science and upon the application of the methodology of physical science to the humanities rather than upon the facts of life

and experience as interpreted by letters and the fine arts. One does not quarrel with this policy; the spirit of the age and the educational need of the country made it the right course for the new university to pursue, but it is a consoling reflection that in this University there was in the very beginning a poet of merit, one of those

> World-losers and world-forsakers,
> On whom the pale moon gleams:
> Yet (who) are the movers and shakers
> Of the world forever, it seems.

It is pleasant to think that side by side with the scientists and the philologists there lived and worked this Lanier who reverenced science, but whose all in all was art. It is written that "man shall not live by bread alone," and more than all the theses of all the scholars these simple words express that duality in the nature of man which is at once his glory and his bane. If life were solely a matter of bread, of material acquisition and material achievement, it would be a much less complicated state of existence than it is under conditions rendered perplexing by cravings of the spirit and longings for the unattainable good, those persistent emotions which have given us religion and art just as the need for bread has given us science and taught our hands the ways of industry. As it is with man, so in much the same way is it with the institutions of his making. A great university is the greater for having among its memories the picture of a poet, pillowed in an invalid's chair, gasping his message to its students, his shining message that the "beauty of holiness and the holiness of beauty are one."

For a great many years indeed, people have been asking the question, "When will Hopkins move to Homewood?" Today that question is without meaning, for during the summer vacation the University has been removed to Homewood, and before long the Howard Street buildings, empty

and forlorn, will be among the memories. One might easily become sentimental about the old buildings, but most of us will pass with an undoubted feeling of relief from their honest homeliness to the no less honest but infinitely more cheerful and graceful structures at Homewood, where today all of the departments are comfortably housed except the very important department of chemistry. Speaking for all of the graduates, the ALUMNI MAGAZINE congratulates the authorities and students on the removal, and asserts the confidence which all Hopkins men feel in a happy future for the University in its new home.

Elsewhere in this issue of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE, Professor Frazer has contributed an article in the interesting series which has been published here describing the work, the ideals and the achievements of the several departments of the University. It is not news to the readers of this publication that the department of chemistry has an honorable history behind it, but it is most interesting to them to learn by what means, by the pursuit of what broad lines of investigation this reputation has been acquired. It is a matter of satisfaction to the Hopkins man that the scientific departments of his university have never wasted their energies on the investigation of the insignificant. It is not in the Hopkins tradition that its students should waste their energies and talents in the process of tearing into still smaller strips the ragged shreds and tatters of learning, and however unimportant to a layman may sometimes seem a certain line of investigation, it usually requires only a simple explanation of the significance of a problem to persuade him of its fundamental nature, to assure him of the broad implications of its solution, and to convince him that in the end human well-being is concerned in that solution. That the alumni may attain to a sympathetic understanding of the University's work in all its phases is the object of the publication in the ALUMNI MAGAZINE of this series of popular articles describing the activities

of the principal departments. It is a pity that the department of chemistry should be handicapped in its work for a period of years because there is no money available to build for it a laboratory at Homewood.

The University has added to the number of its direct agencies for public service by offering night courses in mechanical engineering and in business economics. Every large city has within it thousands of young men who are eager to obtain a more formal knowledge of the arts and crafts which they practice than that which they acquire in the shop, and that Baltimore is no exception to this generalization is apparent from a study of the registration figures of the new school, which are given elsewhere in these pages. There are certain ones who believe that the University exists only for the higher education of the exceptional man, and these will doubtless be sorry to learn that a high road has been opened between Homewood and the manufactories of the city, but there are many others who will rejoice at this evidence of a hospitable spirit in our great institution. Week after week Thomas Huxley gave of his best in his lectures to London workingmen; William Morris found his greatest happiness in a similar service to the craftsmen who gathered around him. The Cooper Union in New York, the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh and other institutions in other places exist for the same sort of service as this which Hopkins has undertaken in a small way for the young men of Baltimore. Some day without doubt a municipal institution will fill this need in Baltimore as in other cities, but until that day comes, the University will suffer no loss of dignity through its assumption of a duty which seems to have been laid upon it by common consent.

A graduate of one of the great universities has proposed to his Alma Mater a plan which might well be adopted by that institution and by many others. He complains that since he received his degree ten years ago, his time has

been occupied largely by business, social and home duties and by the physical exercise which he requires to overcome the effects of his sedentary life; in other words, he has led the normal life of an American business or professional man. He has very little time for reading and study, and he particularly regrets that he has not been able to continue the study of certain aspects of modern philosophy which interested him as an undergraduate. He now proposes that his university shall accept an annual fee from him, and from as many others as are interested, as payment for a sort of continuation school service. He thinks that if he were to receive occasionally from the department of philosophy of his university a short synopsis of new and important works in the subject of his interest, together with reports of recent research work or of new theories propounded in regard to it, he would be able to read a few of the suggested books and by the resulting stimulation to keep alive his interest in a subject which is now gradually becoming only a memory with him. Whether such a plan is practicable, it would be difficult to say before it has been tried, but in this or in some other way it would unquestionably be good for any university to keep in a closer intellectual contact with its alumni than is the custom now when the greatest interest which they have in common is the football team. To a truly earnest but "tired business man" alumnus such a service would be beneficial and pleasant, a post-graduate training without thesis or examination. Is it too much to hope that a day will come when the intellectual tie between a university and its sons is not severed completely by the bestowal of a diploma?

From time to time, the pages of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE have called the attention of the Hopkins alumni to the great opportunity before them for an important, outreaching, altruistic work in connection with the medical labors of Dr. E. C. Cort (M.D., J. H. U. 1907) at Chieng Mai, in the country of the Laos people in Northern Siam.

The dream of a daughter institution, half way around the world from the University has ever come to some of the alumni. It was hoped that a recent graduate of the Medical School might have been sent to Siam this autumn, but it has been found necessary to wait until next year to have our first representative in the foreign field. A number of alumni have made contributions toward the equipment and support of this man who is to assist Dr. Cort in his work, and it is hoped that additional generous responses to the request for gifts towards this end may be made during the present year. If sufficient funds should be received, two men, instead of one, can be sent out. Any amount may be sent to George L. Radcliffe, Treasurer, care Fidelity Trust and Deposit Company, Baltimore. That our readers may have the latest news from Chieng Mai and see in what ways Dr. Cort and his associates are endeavoring to meet the great needs of the people of Northern Siam and also how inadequate are the resources of these workers, a letter from Chieng Mai is published elsewhere in this number of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE. Hopkins men may well be proud of having so hard working and self sacrificing a fellow alumnus representing them in this difficult field, and they will doubtless be spurred by the plain narrative of his work to take a greater interest in it.

BUST OF SIDNEY LANIER PRESENTED TO THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY BY HIS SON CHARLES DAY LANIER, OF NEW YORK, AN ALUMNUS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

SIDNEY LANIER AT JOHNS HOPKINS

By J. SAULSBURY SHORT, A.B., '15

SIDNEY LANIER, soldier, musician, and poet—"one of the rarest and finest personalities we have yet had in America"—was called to the Johns Hopkins University in 1879 by President Gilman to be lecturer in English literature, and there was formed then an association of poet with university that has left a heritage of memories and tradition. Of the many American colleges and universities there are only a few that can boast connections with the lives of the chief poets of the land, and of these Harvard almost monopolizes the distinction with the names of Emerson, Holmes, Lowell, and Longfellow. Longfellow, too, is cherished by his *alma mater*, Bowdoin. Bryant belongs to Williams, and Poe to the University of Virginia. (Whitman and Whittier were not college men in any sense.) To this small company Hopkins was added on the coming of Sidney Lanier, the foremost poet of the last quarter of the nineteenth century whose "rising fame is now giving him place among the few American poets of first importance."

The coming of Lanier is part of that remarkable story of how President Gilman gathered the notable group of men who launched the Johns Hopkins University in the late '70's—a feat of organization all the more remarkable because it was complete to the detail of giving Hopkins a true and loyal poet. Lanier came to Baltimore in 1873 from his native state, Georgia, to make a name in letters. In 1874 President Gilman came to establish the new university. Shortly the two met and became warm friends, Lanier admiring the force and ability of the educator, and Gilman encouraging and helping the young Southern poet. It was only natural, then, that President Gilman on recognizing the scholarship of the poet should want him to become associated with the university in the capacity of lecturer. La-

nier was, however, more than lecturer in name. Confident of its destiny, and eager to do all he could to hasten its renown, he threw himself into the life and spirit of the new university where he soon became the inspirer of students and the gentle friend of its faculty. He served a year as "public lecturer" in addition to conducting, twice a week, a small university class in literature, but he was scarcely able to finish a second year, being overcome by the disease which had harassed his life since his confinement in a Federal prison during the Civil War. But the brief association with Hopkins had meant so much to him and to the university that he occupies a definite place in its history. "It is a fine thing," wrote Edmund Clarence Stedman to President Gilman on the occasion of the unveiling of the Lanier bust, "that such an institution as your University should have its shrines—and among them that of its own poet, in a certain sense canonized, and with his most ideal memory a lasting part of its associations."

In order to appreciate just how much the connection with Hopkins meant to the poet and to show how the youthful longings for an artistic and poetic life culminated in the Baltimore career it is necessary to review some earlier biographic details. Lanier's life has been summed up in the sentence: "He was engaged always in a threefold struggle, for health, for bread, and for a literary career." In the face of poverty and consuming illness he determined to lead an art-life, and he was just entering upon achievement when death took him before he was forty years old. And in that short life there were many set-backs, disappointments, and periods of illness which kept him from the work he loved. But Lanier had been a soldier, and the soldierly qualities of manliness and bravery and his own calm nature and cheerful spirit combined to give him strength and courage in the struggles, so that the most beautiful part of his unique personality is that he lived a sad life happily. It does not seem tasteful to stress the pathetic, but the true understanding of Lanier requires that these things be kept in mind.

He was born in Macon, Ga., in 1842, and had just completed what he described as a "farcical" education at the old Oglethorpe College when the Civil War called all courageous men to arms. Lanier immediately joined a Georgia battalion, being then only nineteen years of age, and before long his company was transferred to General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. He did his first fighting during the early battles in defense of the city of Richmond.

After service as a mounted scout, he was appointed in 1864 signal officer on a blockade runner, but it was not long before a Federal "watch-dog" overhauled the *Annie* off Wilmington, N. C. Some officers of the Confederate vessel who were Englishmen urged Lanier to tell the captors that he was English too, thereby to escape being made prisoner of war. But Lanier, avoiding falsehood, frankly admitted that he was a Confederate officer, and was straightway taken to the Federal prison at Point Lookout, Md.

There was at this time no cartel for the exchange of prisoners, and during confinement in the makeshift camp, in a summer suit in winter time, with little opportunity for healthful exercise, and with the smallest possible quantity of rations, there was bred the fatal consumption which from that time made his life a living sickness. Toward the end of the war he was discharged in an alarming state of health. He awoke from unconsciousness asking: "Is this Heaven?" But the courage and energy which marked his life did not permit him to give up easily, and when he had recovered sufficiently to get about he set out on foot for home. With only his companion flute and a $20 goldpiece that could not buy transportation in the South, now without railroads, he walked most of the way across Virginia and the Carolinas to Macon. Shortly after his arrival there his mother died, and Lanier himself was ill for two months.

Unable to begin a literary career or to find a congenial teaching position in the South, and dissatisfied with the law after a five-year study and practice in Georgia, Lanier determined, not without some opposition, to leave his native

state and embark upon a career of music and literature. He set out to find "a musical atmosphere and a land of books and the companionship of those who could understand his longings and appreciate his gifts." His father, to check the move, wrote to offer a share in his business and income, but the reply dated in 1873 from Baltimore, argued irrefutably the case of a son who *would* be a poet.

> My dear father, think how, for twenty years, through poverty, through pain, through weariness, through sickness, through the uncongenial atmosphere of a farcical college, and a bare army, and then of an exacting business life, through all the discouragement of being wholly unacquainted with literary people and literary ways—I say, think how, in spite of all these depressing circumstances, and of a thousand more which I could enumerate, these two figures of music and of poetry have steadily kept in my heart so that I could not banish them. Does it not seem to you, as to me, that I begin to have the right to enroll myself among the devotees of these two sublime arts, after having followed them so long and so humbly, and through so much bitterness?

Lanier had wanted to settle in New York, but passing through Baltimore he met Director Asger Hamerik, of the celebrated Peabody Symphony Orchestra, at the home of a friend. Lanier played for the company one of his own compositions on the flute; and Hamerik, struck with the beauty of the composition, the glowing personality of the man, and his remarkable agility and technique as a flautist, offered the poet-musician-errant the position as first flute in his orchestra. Lanier was delighted and accepted, for he was brought right where his heart was happiest—in a musical atmosphere—and there was a small income and ample time for books and literary work besides. Thus, by an unusual shuffle of fate, was Baltimore in 1873 made the new home of the poet.

Lanier was first of all musician. Music was his cultural background, supplying what other poets of the time had got by study and travel. Early in life he wrote to Paul Hamilton Hayne:

I don't know that I've told you that whatever turn I may have for art is purely musical; poetry being with me a mere tangent into which I shoot sometimes. I could play passably on several instruments before I could write legibly, and since then the very deepest of my life has been filled with music, which I have studied and cultivated far more than poetry.

And among his papers was this fragment: "A holy tune was in my soul when I fell asleep; it was going when I awoke. This melody is always moving along in the background of my spirit." It is not strange, therefore, that music dominates the form and substance of his verse, and it is perhaps true that those who love music see most in his work.

It is evident, then, that the position with the Peabody Orchestra was a most happy one. Competent critics have declared that Lanier was one of the finest flautists in the world. But he was playing not so much as a business, not so much as a means of livelihood, as for the sheer joy it afforded him as part of the art-life. Coming home from a concert one night he wrote to his wife:

I have just come from Venice, . . . and have strolled home through the moonlight, singing serenades . . . . I have been playing "Stradella" (in the orchestra at the Concordia Theater) and I am full of gondellieds, of serenades, of balconies with white arms leaning over the balustrades thereof, of gleaming waters, of lithe figures in black velvet, of stinging-sweet coquetries, of diamonds, daggers, and desperadoes."

Lanier's playing with the orchestra and at other concerts charmed audiences and brought him well to the notice of the best people of the town. *The Sun* spoke enthusiastically of his solo performances, and perhaps his hearers felt with Director Hamerik: "I will never forget the impression he made on me when he played, ... his tall, handsome, manly presence, his flute breathing noble sorrows, noble joys, the orchestra softly responding. . . . . Such distinction, such refinement! He stood, the master, the genius!"

But this musical career was only supplementing the lit-

erary one. Lanier, without trace of Bohemianism, was spending part of his days at rehearsals and concerts and part with books and his pen. He was an indefatigable student, and the first work he undertook was an exhaustive study of English literature. This was part of the art-life he had planned. The Peabody Library was his workshop, and one of the old assistants has said that the poet was regularly there for many hours of the day, working with "unbounded zest and energy." When ill-health prevented his coming, notes and his wife came instead. During this formative period there appeared from time to time short prose pieces and a few poems, but the main effort was devoted to "The Symphony," a longer poem in which the poet lamented the replacing of the ideal in life by the practical. This was to be a poem to surpass anything that had gone before!

"The Symphony," finally finished, appeared in *Lippincott's Magazine* in 1875, and it happened that the poem was a turning point in Lanier's career. Bayard Taylor, then a favorite and established leader in the old literary circle, was enthusiastic over the work, and heralded Lanier as "the country's newest poet." The kind old critic and author was only too glad to discover another American of power, and he immediately wrote Lanier a generous message which was the beginning of a friendship among those most cherished by the young Southerner. That letter, bringing unbounded joy to the struggling poet, read in part:

> I write hurriedly, finding much correspondence awaiting me here, so can only repeat how much joy the evidence of a new, *true* poet always gives me, such a poet as I believe you to be. I am heartily glad to welcome you to the fellowship of authors, so far as I may dare to represent it; but, knowing the others, I venture to speak in their names also. When we meet, I hope to be able to show you more satisfactorily than by these written words, the genuineness of the interest which each author feels in all others; and perhaps I may be also able to extend your own literary acquaintance among those whom you have a right to know.

And now it came about that Taylor brought Lanier into the first national recognition he enjoyed. After making him-

self thoroughly acquainted with the "new poet" and his work, Taylor began in a modest way to make him more widely appreciated. He took Lanier's poems to the editors he knew so well; and, besides finding market for them, "talked up" the prices, for he understood what an important source of income they were to the poet. In 1876 Philadelphia was to hold a great "exhibition" in celebration of the hundredth year of American independence, and part of the ceremony was to be the rendition of a centennial cantata by 800 voices and 150 instruments. This musical festival was to be a most important feature of the "exhibition," so the commissioners turned to Taylor, the literary leader, to select a poet—not of New England—who should write words for the great cantata. Taylor promptly named Lanier. The task was to tell the story and spirit of the United States in less than sixty lines—in a poem adapted to musical setting. Lanier, with his knowledge of music, gladly accepted the invitation, and, in spite of some premature criticism, came off with distinction. For the first time his name went forth across the country: he was called "our latest poet" and it was said "the South appears to be succeeding to the New England school."

"Sidney Lanier," wrote President Gilman, "like a comet appeared on our horizon during the centennial year." It was in this centennial year that Hopkins was opened, and President Gilman, then in the midst of the organization of the new university, realized that this Baltimorean would possibly be of value as a member of his staff. He had met the poet only once prior to this time, and now became deeply interested in him. Several months after the exercises, therefore, Lanier was invited to discuss the possibility of an association with Hopkins. An account of this meeting is preserved in one of Lanier's letters:

> Mr. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University, received me with great cordiality. I took tea with him on Thursday, and he devoted his entire evening to discussing with me some available method of connecting me with the University officially. The main

difficulty was in adjusting the special work which I wish to do to the existing scheme of the institution. I found that Mr. Gilman was familiar with all my poems, and he told me that he had thought of inviting me to a position in the University last winter, but did not know whether I had ever pursued any special studies. He had been greatly attracted by the Cantata, and its defence. It was finally agreed that a proposition should be made to the Trustees to create for me a sort of nondescript chair of "Poetry and Music," giving me leave to shape my lectures into any mould I desired. He is to choose whatever time may seem suitable to him, in which to broach the project, and will then write me the result. I have no doubt of his sincere desire for the favorable consummation of the business; and inasmuch as the most happy relations have heretofore existed between him and the Trustees, it would seem that the prospect is good.

But the "nondescript chair" was not established. "I was anxious to have him appointed," wrote President Gilman, "but the trustees did not see their way clear to do so." President Gilman did not, however, abandon the idea of some day finding place for Lanier on the Hopkins staff. There dated from that time a strong friendship between the poet and the educator, and there are evidences that President Gilman's respect for the scholarship and ability of Lanier was of the highest order. The difficulty lay in the fact that Lanier's equipment was of such unusual character that he could not be well placed in a school of so few students as Hopkins had in the early years.

Lanier was enthusiastic over the University and its work. Himself a scholar, devoting the greater part of the day to books and the preparation of lectures for his private classes, it was natural that he should take unusual interest in the new Hopkins. Before long he enjoyed many warm friendships among the faculty, and he discussed with these men the work he was doing and received from them suggestions and inspiration for further research in his own self-conducted courses.

A peculiarity of the poet was that he investigated minutely every branch of study that held out the slightest interest. In music he played organ, violin, piano, guitar, and flute,

although in later years he gave up all save the flute. Now came the popular advance in scientific learning under Darwin and Huxley, and these new matters appealed to Lanier. Forthwith he began to delve into all available sources of fact and thought. He had always loved science, and the new learning served to increase the attachment. Unable perhaps to make satisfactory progress with his limited means for study, he made application in 1877 for a fellowship in the Johns Hopkins. His letter to President Gilman read:

DEAR MR. GILMAN:

From a published report of your very interesting address I learn that there is now a vacant Fellowship. Would I be able to discharge the duties of such a position?

My course of study would be: first, constant research in the physics of musical tone; second, several years' devotion to the acquirement of a thoroughly scientific *general* view of Mineralogy, Botany and Comparative Anatomy; third, French and German Literature. I fear this may seem a nondescript and even flighty process; but it makes straight towards the final result of all my present thought, and I am tempted, by your great kindness, to believe that you have confidence enough in me to await whatever development should come of it.

Sincerely yours,
SIDNEY LANIER.

But such a plan of study "did not fit in with the scheme of graduate courses," and again Lanier was disappointed.

Undaunted, however, this energetic student worked on at the Peabody Library during the winter, massing the many details of the mathematics of poetry later used in Hopkins lectures and in his book, *The Science of English Verse*. Playing the flute, writing poetry, and laboring over books was his daily schedule. Barely keeping his income above the requirements for a comfortable existence he was enjoying the art-life he had left Georgia to follow. But there was not a hint of Bohemianism: that life he despised.

Obviously there had to be some outlet for the great store of facts and theories, so in March, 1878, a course of lectures on Elizabethan poetry was given at the residence of Mrs.

Edgeworth Bird before some of the most prominent men and women of Baltimore. This series had the effect of greatly increasing Lanier's circle of friends and of giving him encouragement to go forward with his studies. The following winter he conducted a course of studies on Shakespeare in the Peabody Hall, which, although not a success financially, "accomplished much good in Baltimore." From time to time, too, he appeared before small private classes.

In spite of frequent intervals of wretched health Lanier had by 1879 established himself as one of the most valuable citizens of Baltimore. Known for six years as an accomplished musician, for three as the most gifted of the newer poets of America, the town now became conscious of Lanier, the student, critic, and lecturer. Step by step he had brought himself to a position where an association with Hopkins was inevitable. Speaking of this time President Gilman wrote: "It was natural that he should be invited to lecture before the University." The far-seeing Gilman, whose almost magical power of recognizing scholarship and ability in yet undeveloped men was so largely the means of making Hopkins famed from its birth, had discovered in the young poet-musician a rare appreciation of letters and the gift of imparting freshly and inspiringly what he knew, and he meant to have him on the Hopkins staff.

Now one of the theories of the new president was that the University could make popular appeal and exert an influence in Baltimore by bringing itself into contact with the people through the agency of the "public lecture." This was one of the reasons that so many distinguished scientists and writers of the time—men like Cooley, Rabillon, Newcomb, Lowell, Child, and James—appeared on the Hopkins platform in the earlier years. These lectures gave evidence of the sincerity and aims of the new institution, and brought before its few students the great leaders in the thought of the time. And those citizens of Baltimore who were interested were invited to attend. Lanier, although already well known in his adopted city, was just such a man as was

needed to assist in carrying out this theory. He was Baltimore's poet, fast becoming the country's poet, and he was a scholar. It was natural that he should be asked to take place among the lecturers. But in addition to these duties he would also be useful in assisting with the regular work of the English department. His part as teacher would be that of inspiring a love for literature among those whose chief efforts would be devoted to the more scientific branches of study. In other words, Lanier, without being so formal as "public lecturer," and without having full title as a member of the faculty, was to occupy a unique place among the men who were launching the new university.

The way at length being found to associate him with Hopkins, President Gilman was authorized by the trustees to extend the invitation. He was to be asked to become "public lecturer" and also to conduct the small university class which was to meet twice weekly for part of the year in the study of literature. Whether by design or by accident, it is not known, the offer came to Lanier as a birthday surprise, it being written on February 4, 1879, a day after the poet's thirty-seventh anniversary. Lanier promptly accepted, and there followed interviews and correspondence in which plans for the work were discussed. Writing to the new lecturer after these details had been arranged, President Gilman said:

> I think your aims and your preparation admirable. I can make no suggestions upon these points. I am very glad that you lend us your aid, and you may rely upon all the help I can give to make your work successful . . . . Now we need among us someone like you, loving literature and poetry and treating it in such a way as to enlist and inspire many students.

There is no question that the appointment meant the realization of one of the poet's highest ambitions. And it was one of the most significant events of his career. Lanier had wanted to become associated with the University from its foundation. It was a goal toward which he worked. He had studied at the Peabody with increased enthusiasm in the

hope that before long Hopkins would call him. His great regard for the University, his friendships with its faculty, more especially that with President Gilman, and the opportunity a connection with Hopkins would afford for a more orderly study were the reasons he had longed for the distinction. And when it came it meant recognition among his people and brought him the first fixed income he had received since coming to Baltimore.

"Lanier occupies a place in the history of Johns Hopkins University," says Professor Mims, "that has perhaps not been fully appreciated." The biographer means that Hopkins has not realized to the fullest extent that Lanier in effect gave the best that was in him to the University he loved. A very great part of the last two years of his life was spent in faithful service to Hopkins. Lanier went at his work with remarkable spirit and energy, and, although he was dying, considerations of health were waived when they threatened to interfere with the duties of the lectureship. Lanier breathed the Hopkins atmosphere. It was *his* University.

All summer he worked at Rockingham Springs, Va., preparing the "public lecture" course which was given in the autumn of 1879. It consisted of sixteen talks on "English Verse, especially Shakespeare's," and of these the late Dr. William Hand Browne, of the English department, has said:

> Those who attended them must have been struck with the thoroughness with which he laid the foundations of his work, no less than with the affluent and happy illustrations of the principles laid down. In fact, he was compelled to build up from the ground a system of English prosody. The views here enounced he afterwards expounded and developed into his *Science af English Verse*, of which I may say—and it is a matter to which I have given some study—that this work contains the only clear and rational system of English prosody that I have ever met.

The lectures were given in Hopkins Hall, which was, before McCoy Hall was provided, the University's largest room. They were held toward the end of the afternoon, about 150 men and women attending.

In addition to the "public lectures" he conducted, twice a week, a small class in literature as part of the University curriculum. One of his duties was to "inspire a love for literature." How he succeeded is told by one of the students who sat under him:[1]

> We were not many, and I have no recollection of individuals in the group. Neither can I distinctly recall either the topics taken up or the method followed, except that most of the hours consisted of extended readings by Mr. Lanier with all sorts of interjected remarks, often setting aside the reading altogether. That the course was a real source of intellectual profit to me I cannot doubt, but not in the form of definite information or systematized opinion. The benefit lay in a subtle expansion of the power of appreciation and an undefinable exaltation of the instincts of taste that I have since learned were more precious than any precise increments of cold knowledge.

Among the descriptions of the appearance and personality of Lanier, one of the best is that left by President Gilman, who, writing his reminiscences of the lecturer, said in part:

> The appearance of Lanier was striking. There was nothing odd or eccentric about him, but his looks, manners, ways of speech had distinction. I have heard a lady say that if he took his place in a crowded horse-car, an exhilarating atmosphere seemed to be introduced by his breezy ways. He was not far from five feet ten inches in height, slight in figure, with jet black hair, pallid complexion, bright, restless eyes, and a long flowing beard which gracefully fell upon his breast. His motions were alert and nervous, his speech gentle and refined, his dress careful, and his gloves of the nicest fit, but there was nothing finical in all this, not even the suspicion of Bohemia, and in the days of his greatest need, he was always a gentleman in appearance and dress. This is an inadequate description, for it does not portray that rare combination of gentleness and intellectual brightness or that sunshiny and sympathetic smile which illuminated his face.

Lanier's appointment had been for a year, but the work was so decidedly successful that he received an unlimited commission to continue. In the coming year he was to

[1] Letter of Professor Waldo S. Pratt to Professor Edwin Mims, *Sidney Lanier*, American Men of Letters series.

give twenty "public lectures" as well as to carry on the university classes.

The final consuming fever, however, now began to take its hold on the poet already most delicate and barely living, and all thought of work was temporarily abandoned. He went to Pennsylvania for the summer in an effort to regain health, but in September he was back not greatly benefited. The lectures were postponed. Almost at the point of death in December, with his temperature at 104°, he penciled a rough copy of "Sunrise," his "highest vision," for he feared he would not live to write it out. But shortly there was improvement in his condition, and, calling on the indomitable courage and energy that had helped him over so many difficulties, he announced he would soon begin the second series of Hopkins lectures. Although advised not to do so, he again took the platform in Hopkins Hall on January 28, 1881.

Efforts to have the poet give up the lectureship had met with decided opposition. He refused absolutely to abandon the course and would not agree to postponement, so a compromise was effected by reducing the number of "public lectures" from twenty to twelve. For a while he prepared the notes, but losing strength daily was later compelled to dictate to his wife. He felt that nothing should prevent the performance of his duty to Hopkins. This was evidence of his gratitude for the appointment.

The last year's work is one of the most pathetic incidents in Lanier's career. The poet had but six months to live, and at the time his health was rapidly declining. The early part of the day on which he was scheduled to lecture was spent in preparation. Toward the end of the afternoon he wrapped well in warm clothing and was driven to the door of Hopkins Hall in a closed carriage. From there the poet was assisted to the platform where he sat reading to the audience. But the lectures, "The Development of the Modern English Novel," gave no evidence of the suffering he had undergone. They were a critical and historical re-

HOUSE IN LYNN, N. C., IN WHICH SIDNEY LANIER DIED ON SEPTEMBER 7, 1881.

view of the leading works of fiction and romance delivered in bright, fresh style, even with frequent bits of humor. Lanier's voice was weak, but he talked "in rich, low tones, in calm and cheerful manner." "Those who heard him listened with a sort of fascinated terror, as in doubt whether the hoarded breath would suffice to the end of the hour."

Loyal to the trust Hopkins had placed in him, he brought the reduced course of lectures to a close by the beginning of May, and shortly thereafter, having improved somewhat in health, set out to New York to make plans for a new book —one of the series for boys. While in New York, however, he became so ill that Mrs. Lanier was summoned, and for a while his life was despaired of. The doctor ordered tent life in a high climate, and a site near Asheville, N. C., was chosen. Passing through Baltimore on the way South he stopped to visit President Gilman, and there is this account of that meeting:

> The last time that I saw Lanier was in the spring of 1881, when, after a winter of severe illness, he came to make arrangements for his lectures of the next winter and to say good-bye for the summer. His emaciated form could scarcely walk across the yard from the carriage to the door. "I am going to Asheville, N. C.," he said, "and I am going to write an account of that region as a railroad guide. It seems as if the Good Lord always took care of me. Just as the doctor had said that I must go to that mountain region the publishers gave me a commission to prepare a book." "Good-bye," he added, and I supported his tottering steps to the carriage door, never to see his face again.

About the middle of May the camp under the Carolina pines was established. In honor of Robert, the infant son who was now with the poet in his last days, it was christened Camp Robin. Lanier worked a while on a book for boys and also on the railroad guide, but his vitality was fast dwindling. In August the camp was abandoned, and the sad party bore Lanier over the mountains to the village of Lynn, where, on September 7, 1881, in a small cottage, the end came.

Because the poet had so completely adopted Baltimore as his home and had found there the friendships and associations most dear to him, it was decided that he should be buried there. In Greenmount Cemetery on a gentle slope is the modest grave of Lanier. For a long while it remained without a mark, but in the autumn of 1915 there was brought from Georgia a remarkably striking pink and black streaked boulder upon which is a bronze tablet bearing the inscription:

1842 1881
SIDNEY LANIER
I am lit with the Sun

The line on the memorial is from "Sunrise," Lanier's last poem, which is regarded as his best. Because the last stanzas of that poem told how he had lived—they read as though they were his creed—it was thought best to find the epitaph there. Better than anything that may be written, the closing verses of "Sunrise" tell the sweetness of disposition, confidence, hope, and cheerfulness of the poet:

The worker must pass to his work in the terrible town:
But I fear not, nay, and I fear not the thing to be done;
I am strong with the strength of my lord the Sun:
How dark, how dark soever the race that must needs be run,
I am lit with the Sun.

. . . . . .

And ever my heart through the night shall with knowledge abide thee,
And ever by day shall my spirit, as one that hath tried thee,
Labor , at leisure, in art,—till yonder beside thee
My soul shall float, friend Sun,
The day being done.

Lanier died at the age of thirty-nine. His career as poet was brief, death coming just as he was entering upon the realization of his power. So also the association with Hopkins was unfortunately not as great as had been desired. But the short literary career was enough to give him rank among the greatest of our poets, and the service rendered the

THIS PICTURE OF THE LANIER GRAVE STONE IS PUBLISHED HERE THROUGH THE COURTESY OF LAWRENCE TURNBULL, ESQ., IN WHOSE LOT IN GREENMOUNT LIES THE BODY OF THE POET.

University amply sufficient to enable it to call him "the Hopkins poet." Whatever may be forgotten of his faithful and enthusiastic work as lecturer, there will always remain the "Ode to the Johns Hopkins University" to show the measure of his love for the institution that had honored him. Among the tributes in verse to American colleges and universities this poem of Lanier's to Hopkins stands out foremost. The university was celebrating its fourth anniversary when he read:

How tall among her sisters, and how fair,—
How grave beyond her youth, yet debonair
As dawn, 'mid wrinkled *Matres* of old lands
Our youngest *Alma Mater* modest stands!
In four brief cycles round the punctual sun
Has she, old Learning's latest daughter, won
This grace, this stature, and this fruitful fame.
Howbeit she was born
Unnoised as any stealing summer morn.
From far the sages saw, from far they came
And ministered to her, ...

And here, O finer Pallas, long remain,—
Sit on these Maryland hills, and fix thy reign,
And frame a fairer Athens than of yore
In these blest bounds of Baltimore,— . . . .

Call here thy congress of the great, the wise,
The hearing ears, the seeing eyes,—
Enrich us out of every farthest clime,
Yea, make all ages native to our time,
Till thou the freedom of the city grant
To each most antique habitant
Of Fame,—
Bring Shakespere back, a man and not a name,—
Let every player that shall mimic us
In audience see old godlike Æschylus,—
Bring Homer, Dante, Plato, Socrates,—
Bring Virgil from the visionary seas
Of old romance,—bring Milton, no more blind,—
Bring large Lucretius, with unmaniac mind,—
Bring all gold hearts and high resolved wills
To be with us about these happy hills,—

Bring old Renown
To walk familiar citizen of the town,—
Bring Tolerance, that can kiss and disagree,—
Bring Virtue, Honor, Truth, and Loyalty,—
Bring Faith that sees with undissembling eyes,—
Bring all large Loves and heavenly charities,—
Till man seem less a riddle unto man
And fair Utopia less Utopian,
And many peoples call from shore to shore,
The world has bloomed again, at Baltimore!

It has been only in comparatively recent years that Lanier's audience in this country has had extensive increase. At first he seemed to have been more thoroughly received abroad. During his life he was "neglected:" "his experience proved that in our time, as in the past, the world is slow to appreciate the best." But now the poet's star is in the ascendant. America is coming to appreciate more and more the song of the young Southerner who, better than any other of its poets, joined verse and music in perfect artistry. In Professor Curtis Hidden Page's standard anthology Lanier is one of the nine "Chief American Poets" with this note: "Though younger by almost a generation than our chief elder poets, Lanier seems to be taking his rank almost without question among them." And Mr. William Roscoe Thayer, of Cambridge, Mass., whose "sure taste and thorough knowledge of American poets" have directed a better understanding of our men of letters, foresees "that ere long his right to rank among the few genuine poets of America will not be questioned." That "Lanier is the most significant figure in our literature since the Civil War," continues Mr. Thayer, "is the conclusion likely to be accepted when his work and personality are fairly appreciated." To cause Lanier to be "fairly appreciated," then, would seem to be the pleasure and duty of the university which he served so loyally and loved so well.

THE WORK OF THE CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT

By J. C. W. FRAZER, Ph.D. 1901

Professor of Analytical Chemistry

THE Johns Hopkins University is now beginning a new era in its development and at the present time is engaged in moving into its new buildings at Homewood. This change in environment will naturally be accompanied by many changes within the University and within the individual departments of the University.

The task of writing a brief account of the work which the Department of Chemistry has accomplished in the past makes it desirable to give, first, a brief statement of what has been the prevailing policy of the department from its foundation in dealing with the many problems which have confronted it while this work has been in progress. In this way we shall be better able to judge what measure of success has attended its efforts. It is at this particular time important for the friends of the department to keep their minds upon the question of what has been the department's policy in order that we shall not lose sight of the many good things of the past but, rather, that we shall utilize them to build upon in the future when we come to adjust ourselves to the new conditions. I shall, therefore, preface this brief account of the work of the Chemical Department by what has been its prevailing policy for the past forty years.

One of the chief objects of those who have given the instruction in the Chemical Department has been to emphasize the importance of instruction in theoretical, as opposed to applied chemistry; but more important even than this, has been the pursuit of pure scientific research. These fundamental ideas seem to be entirely in harmony with the whole purpose of the University as originally founded and

subsequently maintained, and whatever reputation the University has made is the result of this deliberate policy. A former director of the Chemical Department expressed somewhat the same idea recently in discussing the question of the "Science of Chemistry and Chemical Industry" when he wrote, "If the question of utility had been raised at the beginning of those investigations which have been principally responsible for the advancement of science, that advancement would certainly have been much slower and it is probably safe to say that there would have been no advancement." The opinion has always prevailed that such a policy when strictly adhered to results in greater efficiency of both teachers and students.

There can be no doubt that from the standpoint of the teacher and the science of chemistry which he is teaching the policy which has prevailed in the past in the Chemical Department is correct. It is difficult to see in what other manner a teacher can acquire the proper attitude toward the subject he is teaching than by participating in its actual progress.

From the standpoint of the student this matter is not quite so clear and the advocates of this policy are put more on the defensive. It must be borne in mind, in this connection, that the student's time is limited and the question reduces itself to determining the manner in which the student can spend his available time with the greatest profit to himself. This is a difficult matter to decide, but the most convincing answer to this question as a general proposition would be obtained by a survey of the most important positions occupied in various fields of work where the demand for men of chemical training is imperative. As applied to this particular department the answer is clearly seen in the variety of important positions which are occupied today by graduates of the Chemical Department.

The greatest effort of the department has been expended on the instruction of graduate students and in the course of the past forty years more than two hundred students have

received the degree of doctor of philosophy in chemistry. The most important feature of the instruction given to graduate students has been the work which they have done in collaboration with various members of the teaching staff on some problem of research which usually becomes the basis of their dissertation. A very good idea of what has been accomplished in this way by the coöperation of teachers and students is given in the Johns Hopkins University Circular No. 2, 1916. Here one will find a list of four hundred articles contributed by those working in the department of chemistry to various scientific publications.

When the Johns Hopkins Chemical Laboratory was opened in 1876 there was no American publication available to chemists for the publication of the results of their investigations. In fact there was little need of such a medium, as American chemists had, previous to this time, made few contributions to their science. But when work began at the Johns Hopkins, the need of such a publication became apparent if the growth of American research in chemistry was to be fostered. Accordingly, in 1879, the *American Chemical Journal* was established by Professor Remsen, who continued to be its editor until 1913 when it was incorporated with the *Journal of the American Chemical Society,* the official organ of the American Chemical Society. In the volumes of this journal will be found a large part of the original contributions of American chemists during the period mentioned. It was unfortunate that conditions made it advisable to discontinue this unique feature of the department's activity.

For a number of years after the laboratory was opened most of the research work of the department was done by Professor Remsen in organic chemistry and Professor Morse in inorganic and analytical chemistry. While the publications of Professor Remsen embrace quite a variety of problems most of them were in the field of organic chemistry. His work on the double halides resulted in a conception of the nature of these substances which was the most comprehensive view which had been obtained of this class of substances.

Professor Remsen began a series of investigations of the sulphonic acids soon after his connection with the Johns Hopkins began, and, although many other investigations along other lines were carried out by him, this line of work has been under investigation with some interruption ever since.

A "byproduct" of this series of investigations was benzoic sulphinide, better known as saccharine, which was discovered in the course of this work and which has become an important commercial product. This series of investigations was left unfinished when Professor Remsen ceased to be director of the laboratory. There were certain very interesting problems of isomerism which were not cleared up and it is an inspiration to the friends of the Department to know that President Remsen has returned to the laboratory to solve these problems. This work is being assisted by the Carnegie Institution of Washington and Dr. Sachs is coöperating with President Remsen in his investigations.

A great part of the early work of Professor Morse was upon problems of analytical chemistry, which include working out a number of very valuable analytical methods and devising various forms of laboratory apparatus. It will not be possible to mention these in detail. The series of articles by Professor Morse and coworkers on permanganic acid and permanganates deserves special mention. Many of the salts of permanganic acid were made in pure condition and their properties studied carefully for the first time. It was while engaged in this series of investigations that Professor Morse began the work on osmotic pressure with which his name will always be associated. The discovery was made that the so-called "semipromeable" membranes could be deposited electrolytically in porous clay vessels. This was the beginning of a series of investigations by Professor Morse and his associates which have been in progress since 1901. In the course of these investigations many difficult problems have been solved in order to overcome the experimental difficulties encountered in the measurement of this force. This

work has been assisted by grants from the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the results have been pubished collectively in a monograph of the Carnegie Institution, 1915. The resulting investigations are of fundamental importance to the modern theory of solutions, and when we remember how much of our chemistry is embraced by the chemistry of solutions it will be seen of what fundamental importance this work really is to the whole science of chemistry. In recognition of his work in this field Professor Morse last year was awarded the Avogadro Medal by the "Academia della Scienze di Turino." Professor Morse last year resigned the position of professor of analytical and inorganic chemistry which he has held for so many years in order to devote his time to a continuation of this work, which is still aided by the Carnegie Institution. Dr. Blocher is associated with Professor Morse at the present time.

Almost the whole of the work of the late Professor Jones was concerned with the physical chemistry of solutions. When Professor Jones began his work at the Johns Hopkins the theories of Van't Hoff and Arrhenius had just been published and much of his effort was given to an experimental investigation of solutions in the light of these theories by certain methods which had been devised for that purpose. As experimental data from these investigations accumulated it became apparent that in many cases the process of solution is not the simple, physical process so many conceived it to be. But that in many of these solutions the solvent actually combined with the dissolved substance. The last years of his life were spent in the investigation of this question from many different standpoints. In the course of this work the absorption spectra of many solutions were studied, with results which confirmed conclusions already reached by other methods. The study of the absorption spectra of solutions was extended by Professor Jones and his associates to the study of the ionization constants of certain indicators. These results are the most accurate data in this subject which had been obtained up to that time. The work of

Professor Jones was also aided by grants from the Carnegie Institution and has been left unfinished by his untimely death.

Professor Gilpin has made a careful study of fractionation of crude petroleum produced by capillary diffusion. These results, aside from their scientific interest, have been shown to have important practical applications and form the basis of a branch of the practical treatment of certain fractions of petroleum.

Professor Reid has carried out a number of investigations on organic problems. Many of these investigations have been on improved methods for the preparation of important reagents frequently used in the preparation of organic compounds, and new forms of apparatus of great use to the chemist. In addition to these contributions a number of articles have been published by Professor Reid on the velocity of hydrolysis of acid amides and esters, and on the subject of esterification.

Professor Frazer has been associated with Professor Morse during most of the work on osmotic pressure mentioned above. Among the problems which he has investigated in this connection are the production of osmotic pressure cells, the study of the osmotic pressure of solutions of mannite lithium chloride and cane sugar. Recently an osmotic pressure cell has been devised with which the osmotic pressure of cane sugar was studied over the whole range of its solubility.

Professors Lovelace and Frazer have devised a static method for the study of the vapor tension of solutions with which very accurate measurements of this property of solutions can be made. This work is quite important as it enables one to make use of an entirely independent method for the investigation of solutions and one capable of much more general application than the osmotic pressure method.

Dr. Tingle, formerly connected with teaching staff, carried out a number of investigations on various problems in organic chemistry. Dr. Acree, formerly connected with

the staff of the Chemical Department, carried out a number of investigations of great interest. Most of his work was the application of physical chemical methods to the quantitative study of reactions of organic substances. Organic reactions lend themselves to such a study because many of them take place so slowly that it is possible to make a study of their progress. The study of tautomeric changes and the relative activity of the ionized and nonionized portions of molecules are two lines of investigation to which Dr. Acree made valuable contributions.

In closing this brief summary of the work of the Chemical Department just a word in regard to its future development. Opinions upon this question must be based upon the past record of the department and upon its relation to present and future conditions and demands.

The brief discussion above will serve to show what has been the attitude of the department toward the problems of chemical instruction. As regards the second part of the above statement, there has never been a time in the history of the country when the demand for university trained chemists was anything like as great as at the present time; or putting the same thought in different words, when the great value of the university trained man was recognized as of so great value to the general welfare. This statement applies with equal truth to the fields of pure and applied chemistry. Furthermore we are not justified in assuming that the importance of the part which the chemist now plays has reached a maximum. Ever since the time of Liebig the chemist has played an increasingly important rôle and it is reasonable to assume that this state of affairs will continue, certainly, for a long time.

It would therefore seem clear that the Chemical Department should continue to devote its energies to the equipment of young men with that training in theoretical chemistry and the cultivation of the spirit of research which the future seems to demand.

SIDNEY SHERWOOD: A MUCH LOVED PROFESSOR OF OTHER DAYS

By BERNARD C. STEINER, Ph.D. 1891

ABOUT a month after the opening of the University year of 1888, there came into the Historical Seminary, a quiet, rather reserved man, somewhat older and considerably more experienced than the rest of the graduate students. He chose for his subjects, history, political ecoomy, and English, and wrote, as his dissertation, a "History of the University of the State of New York." In 1891, he took the degree of Ph.D.—such is the skeleton of the University life of Sidney Sherwood. To those who were his fellow-students, the mention of his name recalls a personality of gentle force, an accurate and careful scholarship, a faithful friend, who could be relied upon in any emergency. In the large third story room, known as the Bluntschli Library, the historical students came into such close contact that they knew each other thoroughly and all came to esteem Sherwood highly. In a little quiz class of a few men who took their degree together, he showed his thoughtful studiousness, even more than in the larger seminary, and also displayed his sane and ripe judgment.

He was born on May 28, 1860, at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., his parents being Thomas Burr and Mary Frances (Beattie) Sherwood. He prepared for College at Mr. Buckley's private school in his native town, having the reputation of being the brightest boy that the master had ever taught. In the fall of 1875, he entered the College of New Jersey, as Princeton University was then called.

After graduating from Princeton in the well known class of '79, with Woodrow Wilson and other prominent men, to use his own words, written to his class secretary in 1894, he "tackled life, in the capacity of professor of Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, and German in the Newton Collegiate

SIDNEY SHERWOOD, PH.D. 1891, PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY
1892–1901.

Institute of Newton, N. J. I likewise officiated as coach in foot ball. The idea of a college course, as giving *general culture*, was certainly realized in the Princeton curriculum of that period, otherwise I never should have been fitted for that broad chair." After a year of teaching, he went to Europe and spent two years, to quote him again, "in Great Britain and Western Europe, trying to get more general culture." When he returned to the United States, he served a few months as a reporter upon the *New York Tribune*, "reading law on the sly." Then the death of his father, in February, 1883, made it necessary for him to spend a year on the paternal farm in Saratoga County, during which time he read law at Ballston Spa. In the autumn of 1884, he entered the Columbia Law School; but, after a year of study there, he left the school and entered the office of Abner C. Thomas, LL.D., with whom he formed a partnership, when admitted to the bar in February, 1886 and for whom he did much of the hard research work connected with the preparation of the well known and useful work known as *Thomas on Mortgages*. He continued this connection, until he gave up the practice of law and came to Baltimore. This change of purpose came through the mayoralty campaign, in which Henry George was one of the candidates, in which campaign Sherwood was much interested. He found that it "opened up a new field of study and work—the field of social philosophy and social progress. An academic career, the study and teaching of the forces and mechanism of human progress became henceforth my chief aim." He said "I belong to the party of progress" and his mind in an unusual manner faced the future, while preserving conservative modes of thinking.

Few men ever held opinions more firmly, or with less bigotry than Sherwood, nor did he ever confuse the essential principles, which must be held firmly, with the unessential ones, which may be changed. So he was a moderate Republican and a Presbyterian, but he was a thoroughly convinced patriot and Christian.

Shortly after leaving the University, on September 3, 1891, he married Miss Mary A. Beattie of Cornwall, N. Y.

In a sketch such as this, the delightful home life of Sherwood's family may not be more than mentioned and yet all who knew him know also that no sketch of him should be written without some such mention. The loving devotion of that true woman, who linked her fortunes with his and the ingenuous charm of the children made a fine background to the picture, and in that home, he found refreshment and strength. Four daughters and a son came into the family—the last too late, however, to remember his father, for he was born only a few months before the end.

In the autumn of 1891 he began teaching in the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, as instructor in finance. While in this position, he delivered a course of lectures on the "History and Theory of Money," which was published in 1893. In 1892, Professor Richard T. Ely was called from the Johns Hopkins to the University of Wisconsin and Sherwood became his successor in Baltimore. He carried on the work of the economic department until his death, growing yearly in power and influence, giving faithful and patient attention to each of his students, and showing equal faithfulness in the directorship of such institutions in Baltimore as he found time to enter. His thought ripened slowly and his great work on finance was ever in preparation. One summer towards the close of his life, he forewent the pleasure of staying with his family and crossed the Atlantic Ocean to Germany to collect material there, but the book remained unwritten to the end. His *History of the University of the State of New York* published in 1893, widened to an *History of Higher Education* in New York State, a bulky volume, printed by the United States Bureau of Education in 1900 as part of a series, in the preparation of which Professor Adams had enlisted the services of a number of Hopkins men.

With fearful suddenness came the interruption of the useful work he was doing. Hale and strong, in the mellow

maturity of his powers, he went into the garden of his summer home one day to prune some bushes. A scratch must have conveyed some vegetable poison into his veins, blood poisoning followed, and, after a very few days' illness, he died "during a beautiful golden sunset" on August 5, 1901. The poignancy of the grief at the loss of a friend mingled in the minds of those who knew him, with the keen regret that the University was deprived of a scholar whose teaching by his example, what should be the attitude of a professor, was as important as the principles of political economy which he laid down in his lectures. The influence of such a man is pervasive and permanent and one of the privileges which lengthening years bring to the University is that it can look back upon the unselfish and complete service of such men as Sidney Sherwood.

MOVING THE LIBRARY TO HOMEWOOD

By M. LLEWELLYN RANEY, Ph.D. 1904

Librarian

WITH only a third of the new shelving in commission and with classes in McCoy Hall still in progress we ventured nevertheless to begin the movement to Homewood on the morning of May 19. To be sure, a load had been sent now and again from the Biological Museum ever since the Easter recess, and the Library of Psychology had been installed in the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic May 16, but the steady exodus dates from the time given.

The double handicap just mentioned forced a certain method of procedure. If traffic, so to speak, could not be interrupted, and if we were short of construction materials, the ways were naturally not to be clogged with large moving crews and apparatus, while we must play checkers with the shelves on hand, sending up daily orison and an occasional demand that the factory's promise to supply the remainder in three weekly installments be kept. It was, and so we lived up to our guarantee to finish before the summer session should open.

Another consideration, besides these two, imposed the necessity of a moderate but steady pace. The library was widely scattered and its mobilization took time. Not only had the original rooms often been filled to the ceiling, but it had overflowed into offices and class-rooms, run along corridors, lined the stairways, spread through the lofts, and climbed into the towers. In six years past we had spent $25,000 recataloging and classifying these far-flung possessions, but while thus each book was listed and bore the stamp of its regiment, they could not join their colors until the great drive was decreed.

Three members of the library staff were in command—one shipping, one receiving, one riding a yardstick between shipper and receiver, while a faithful secretary and other members of the bibliothecal family kept up the daily work, or, as the reading room, historical and geological attendants can remember, took their turn on the firing line. Then there was a big covered auto-truck, with squad of twelve. And there were open-top boxes—250 of them, long enough for a 3-foot shelf of books, 12 inches deep and 14 inches wide. When a group of these boxes was filled, each with one row of books, titles up, a hand truck took them down the elevator to the gangway of the van. When seventy boxes were on, it was off, and four such trips a day were made, rain or shine.

The boxes of a load were consecutively numbered, and the books in them lay subject by subject in logical sequence. To this order, the order of Gilman Hall, they were summoned, no matter what the arrangement in the old quarters, by a card index framed beforehand, the so-called shelf-list—a kind of parish register giving the make-up of our subject families. So that, if June, 1916, were successful, the credit belongs to June, 1910, when this happy idea was born.

In and out of the teaching schedule we wound, plucking now a load of books, now a load of furniture. The length of every subject was ascertained and its position in the stack predetermined. When one came to be moved, the necessary amount of shelving was rushed to its habitat. Each piece of furniture was chalked with the number of the room to be occupied by it. Office walls were to receive the old shelving. These varying quantities were tabulated and as a room became vacant, its quota of cases was dispatched where it would fit without alteration or with the minimum, and a force of carpenters was kept ready to receive and adjust it.

Thus there were wheels within wheels, but all ran smoothly on schedule time with never a tie-up. Two hours after a book left its old position, it was available in its new one. It was out of commission only in transit.

Practically every book in our possession moved this summer. Into Gilman Hall passed generalia, philosophy, history, political economy, political science, education, art, language and literature, classical archeology, mathematics, and the biological sciences. To the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic at the Johns Hopkins Hospital we sent psychology. A room in the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering building received astronomy and physics, both the collections in the old reading room and those in the physical laboratory. Geology and civil engineering were merged in the building of the latter subject. The library of the Medical School changed to fireproof quarters in the new Hunterian Laboratory. Finally, not to be outdone by the migrants, chemistry was given additional shelving, was reorganized from top to bottom, and put on a modern basis, with attendant in charge, till it joins its sisters a year hence, let us hope and expect.

Homewood is at last a reality. The body is new. May the old tradition be suffered to remain dominant within it. The significance attached to this new workshop by outsiders can be seen in the following editorial from the *Library Journal* with which I close:

> The problem of the building for a university library has been solved in an original and very striking manner in connection with the new buildings of Johns Hopkins University, where the Library is to be a central feature of a splendid group of buildings on a noble and worthy site. . . . . The result is something so new that the actual construction and operation of this library building will be watched with the greatest interest, and possibly it will form a model for university libraries of the future here and abroad. The plans which we present in this number should be carefully studied by those who have to do with the development of library buildings for educational institutions of any kind. When finished, Gilman Hall, in which is perpetuated the honored name of President Gilman, who was one of the participants in the library conference of 1853, will be a place of pilgrimage to library visitors from abroad, as well as of interest to American librarians.

THE PROPOSED MEDICAL SCHOOL IN SIAM

A GROUP of alumni of the University have been interested for some time past in the plans for the establishment of a medical school in Siam which shall be associated closely with Hopkins men and methods. The following extracts from letters received from E. C. Cort, M.D. 1907, who is engaged in this Siamese work tell an interesting story. One of the editors of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE comments upon the Chiengmai plan in the editorial section of this issue.

CHIENGMAI SIAM, March, 29, 1916.

In board letter No. 230, December 24, 1915, Dr. Brown states that it is the feeling of the board that it would be unwise to begin the erection of the medical school buildings with the funds now on hand and states that you have expressed the opinion that we should plan for a medical school on a much larger scale than $10,000. We are most heartily in accord with this sentiment and have requested permission to raise a much larger sum than the $10,000. But it should not be understood that we expect to build a medical school and equip it completely with any such sum. What we plan to do with this money is to erect a laboratory building that shall provide space for work in chemistry, biology, histology, physiology and bacteriology. We have the plans for such a building, drawn by Harris and Richards, architects, Philadelphia, a two-story building, brick, 70 by 30 feet. This can be erected for about $5500 to $6000 leaving the balance for equipment, of which over $1000 has been expended already. For anatomy a temporary building will have to be supplied. This will provide for the first two years work. For the balance of the work we must have a new and adequate hospital. In connection with this hospital building would be laboratories, where the work in clinical microscopy, including parisitology would be given, clinic rooms, medical and surgical amphitheaters, rooms for the examination, treatment and teaching of the specialties, etc. and the out-patients and in-patients clinics arranged with a view to maximum utilization of all material in teaching as well as providing the best possible advantages for the patient in the way of care and treatment. This will also involve the establishment of

the nurses training school in connection with the new hospital. In this connection I might add that friends or relatives of Mrs. McGilvary have offered a sum of, I think, $3000, as a memorial to Dr. McGilvary. Mrs. McGilvary is anxious that this money should be put into the new medical school and especially approves the idea of using it for the clinical laboratories in connection with the new hospital building and believes that, with this in view, the sum might easily be increased.

We realize that this is a huge undertaking but the need is so great, and the opportunity so great, that we feel compelled to do our very utmost to bring such an institution into being.

I gave up an opportunity to go to Peking to teach in the Union Medical College there, which the Rockefeller Foundation has so generously helped, to come to Siam because of the exceedingly urgent need in the Laos country as presented to me by Dr. Briggs and Dr. Brown. The greatest factor in leading me to give my life to foreign missionary work was the belief that the most strategic opportunity for the evangelization of the world was the training of Christian physicians in non-Christian lands. I am more than ever convinced that my former belief is true. It certainly is most true in Siam, and I shall not rest satisfied until we can begin such training here. But not only on account of the unique evangelistic opportunity that is presented to a Christian physician but also for humanitarian reasons we need *Christian* physicians. Living in a land where the ethics of the medical profession and its ideals are those of self-sacrificing service, based on the life and teaching of the Great Physician, and whatever a man's own personal beliefs may be, yet his professional conduct is ruled by Christian ideals, it is perhaps difficult to understand that here a man to render real, unselfish service must have learned to love his fellow men through his love for Jesus Christ.

But we feel that you are in thorough sympathy with our plans in this regard and that you will help us to the best of your power, and for this we are deeply grateful.

The work is very heavy just now. On Dr. McKean's leaving I had to take over the leper asylum, the medical care of the schools and a large practice beside the oversight, spiritual and physical of much of Dr. Campbell's work, especially that in the epidemic region around Ban Tah which you visited the day you reached Chiengmai. In all I have the oversight of eleven churches or preaching places and eight parochial schools.

In the leper asylum I have begun the Chaulmoogra oil mixture treatment by intermuscular injection, that they have been using in the Philippines with success. I have had some patients under

treatment for five months. In all 125 patients are taking the treatment and there has been a very distinct improvement in many cases. The most striking changes are seen in the tubercular type. In many of these the tubercules have been absorbed so that the appearance of the patients is almost normal. The open sores and perforating ulcers have shown a great tendency to heal and many are now entirely free from ulceration. One girl of 19 whose mother is in the asylum had only one lesion, a large whitish area about a foot in diameter which was completely anesthetic and without perspiration. There were also atrophies of the thenar and hypothenar eminences, etc., but this was the only skin lesion. This gradually cleared up until at the last treatment this spot was indistinguishable from the surrounding skin and there was a definite return of sensation. The treatment is however not without dangers, and I have found that very few of the patients seem to stand well the average maximum dose used in the Philippines even though this was approached very gradually. With the smaller doses almost every patient reported a disappearance of the aches and pains present and a general feeling of well being, but with the larger doses many complain of weakness, heavy aching sensations in the feet and legs, and in a few cases the feet were swollen. Having at the time no facilities for the examination of urine at the asylum, I cannot say whether the kidneys were involved. No heart murmurs were heard in these cases, though a few showed some dilatation to the right. These symptoms cleared up on stopping the injections and did not reappear when treatment was recommenced and the dose kept much lower. It is intensely interesting work but with a heavy practice in and out of the city, teaching, etc., it has been impossible to give this work all the time it merits.

I have been teaching a class in physiology and one in biology in the college in preparation for the medical school, and Dr. Mason has been doing work in anatomy.

To reëmphasize the need of a medical school I might say that I have been making a routine examination of all the pupils in the schools. Not more than 25 per cent are normal and if you count spleens of moderate size as an abnormality in such a country as this then it would be less than 10 per cent. The percentage of heart lesions especially mitral stenosis and insufficiency are very high both in school children and in other patients, in an out village trip where there had been much fever I found seventeen heart murmurs in twenty cases and most of these showed signs of inadequate compensation at the time. Pyorrhoea alveolaris of greater or less, usually greater, intensity is practically universal among all classes and ages and I feel that this has a very important etiological connection with the abnormally high incidence of organic heart lesions.

CHIENGMAI, SIAM, June 12, 1916.

I have two very interesting items in regard to the medical school to report. The first is that after much delay in securing a suitable site we have at last begun work on the first laboratory building. The foundations are complete and in another six months we hope to be in this building.

The second item of interest is that medical teaching has actually begun with a class of seven young men. I enclose the schedule for the first semester of the first year. You will notice that much of this work is still foundation work which will ultimately be taught in the college. One of our next steps will be to get a good science man out for this preliminary work in the college who can take the work in chemistry and biology and also the necessary preliminary physiology. We have a good physics man in Mr. Reid who is a graduate of Cornell in mechanical engineering. This year, however, this preliminary work must be done in the medical school.

We plan for a five year course but with this first class it may require six years. This will have to be worked out as we go. If our staff should remain as at present it would be impossible to take another class until these boys have graduated. Even with Dr. McKean back, and he expects to sail in September, it would be out of the question to start another class. However if you can send us a man from Hopkins we can tackle it and with two men we could carry on for some time. It will probably be necessary for some years at least to accept a class only every other year, making not more than three classes to be taught at any one time. But as time goes on we plan to send the most promising of our men to the Philippines to do post graduate work or perhaps to Hong Kong where the British government is beginning a very good course in the Hong Kong University, or possibly some few to the United States for special training as teachers. This of course will take time but we are planning not for today only but for the distant future and while our progress may be slow we want it to be sure.

THE UNIVERSITY

Approximated Enrollment 1916–1917

It is of interest to note the approximated enrollment of students of all the departments at the University during the present academic year. Included within this estimate are the students in attendance upon the 1916 summer courses. The summary which follows was furnished by the registrar on October 27, 1916.

		New	*Old*	*Total*	
Graduates (including Fellows, etc.)		89	127	216	
Undergraduates—					
Academic	94				
Engineering	69				
		163	230	393	
Medical					
Candidates for M.D.		104	256	360	
Physicians in special courses				25	
Total		356	+ 613 + 25		994
College courses for teachers				420	
Business economics				420	
Night technical courses				150	
Total, exclusive of summer courses				990	990
1916 Summer Courses					
College and Graduate				594	
Medical				59	653
					2,637
Duplicate registrations, perhaps					150
Approximate grand total					2,487

Enrollment of Students at Medical School

With the opening of the October term, 110 new students were admitted to the Medical School, the distribution among the classes being as follows: first year, 92; second year, 8;

third year, 9; and fourth year, 1. Of this number, one man was admitted to the Medical School for two years, after which he will be transferred to the new School of Hygiene. In addition to the applications of the students selected, 283 other requests for admission were filed; of these 78 were rejected, and 205 could not be considered on account of the limit as to the number of students.

The geographical distribution of the new students is wide, sixty universities and colleges being represented in the enrollment. Eight students come from the Johns Hopkins University; 4 from Vassar; 6 from Princeton; 2 from Cornell; 2 from Harvard; 4 from Brown; 4 from Yale; 3 from Williams; 2 from the University of Kentucky; 2 from Franklin and Marshal; 2 from Washington and Jefferson; 2 from the University of Rochester; 2 from the University of Texas; and 2 from Hampden Sydney. There are representatives also from Haverford College, the University of Virginia, Emory and Henry College, Emory University, Southwestern University, Louisiana State University, Trinity College, Pomona College, Syracuse University, Western Maryland College, Goucher College, University of Georgia, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Miami University, Clarke College, Wittenberg College, Loyola College, University of Michigan, Fargo College, University of Wisconsin, University of Nebraska, Marietta College, Westminster College, University of South Carolina, Denison University, West Virginia University, Wellesley College, St. John's College, Ohio University, Randolph Macon, Roanoke College, Kentucky Wesleyan, University of Iowa, Depauw University, University of Pittsburgh, Bowdoin College, Lafayette College, Ohio Wesleyan, Dickinson College, Catholic University of America, Wabash College, Georgetown College (Kentucky), Muhlenberg College and Fredericksburg College.

The total summary of the Medical School register is of interest:

	Students
First year	92
Second year	90
Third year	87
Fourth year	92
Total	361

Of this number 42 are women, 11 of whom were admitted this year.

GIFTS TO UNIVERSITY

It is always a source of gratification to the members of the University and to its alumni to note the generous manifestations of interest in its work by the people of Maryland and of Baltimore. During the past few months the University has been the recipient of gifts and bequests for various purposes aggregating in amount $215,000. On June 25, John Black, Esq., a retired financier, died at his farm near Roslyn, Baltimore County. Under the terms of his will the University will receive approximately $200,000. On October 17, Mr. Isaac F. Nicholson of Baltimore on the occasion of his eightieth birthday, turned over to the University $15,000 in Baltimore City 4 per cent stock for the establishment of the Isaac Forester Nicholson Fund. The interest on this money is to be used either as a scholarship fund for poor students, or for other purposes in the discretion of the trustees. Mr. Nicholson has shown his generosity to the University at other times. In 1910, when the Homewood campaign was being carried on, Mr. Nicholson contributed $5,000 to the Homewood fund.

FACULTY CHANGES

Several changes are to be noted in the faculty during the coming year.

Dr. Emile Buceta, of the University of Madrid is giving graduate and undergraduate instruction in Spanish, though

Dr. Marden will continue to give one lecture a week. Dr. Gustav Gruenbaum has returned as instructor in Romance languages.

Dr. Chilton L. Powell succeeds Dr. Meyers as instructor in English. Mr. Hugo Wise, last year an assistant in English in Mount Union College, has also been appointed to the department of English.

In the department of chemistry Dr. H. H. Lloyd is lecturing on physical chemistry, temporarily filling the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Harry C. Jones. This course will be extended over two years.

FACULTY ACTIVITIES

President Goodnow addressed the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, held at Chicago, August 30 to September 1, 1916. His subject was "Private Rights and Administrative Discretion." This address is published in the *American Bar Association Journal* for October, 1916. On October 17, 1916, President Goodnow spoke before the Bar Association of Baltimore City on "The Budget System."

During the latter part of June Professor Latané delivered ten public lectures on Latin-American history and diplomacy, and American diplomacy in the Orient in the opening week of the summer session at West Virginia University. During the summer, which he spent in Lexington, Virginia, he completed the manuscript of a high school history of the United States, which is now going through the press of Allyn & Bacon.

Professor Magoffin had two courses in Greek and Roman history in the summer school of Columbia University. He also gave two open lectures to the summer school students on Roman Archaeology and on Athletic Sports among the Greeks and Romans. He spent the month of September

at Southwest Harbor, Mt. Desert Island, Maine. Professor Magoffin, in his capacity as secretary of the Alumni Association, attended the annual meeting of the alumni secretaries of American Universities, held at Vanderbilt University, October 26 to 28 inclusive.

Professor David M. Robinson made the principal address at the Classical Section of the Michigan State Teachers' Association (an organization of about 10,000 members) at Grand Rapids on November 3. His topic was "Some Classical Sites in Asia Minor, Including the Seven Churches."

Professor Samuel J. Tilden of the Engineering School and Dr. J. S. Singewald of the geological department attended the military camp at Plattsburg, the former in July and the latter in June.

Dr. Rosenau was reëlected president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis at the convention of the Central Conference of America held at Wildwood, New Jersey, July 7, 1916.

At its annual meeting in May, the Educational Society of Baltimore elected Professor Edward F. Buchner president for the eighth consecutive time. Professor Buchner has been appointed a collaborator of the United States Bureau of Education. He is assigned to the field of educational surveys. He delivered two courses of lectures, of ten each, on educational theory and educational psychology before the annual institute of the teachers of Prince George's County, Maryland, at Hyattsville, from August 28 to September 8. On October 16, 18, and 19, Professor Buchner gave lectures daily to nearly a thousand Baltimore elementary school teachers who were unable to meet their classes owing to the delay in the opening of school on account of the infantile paralysis situation. The lectures presented current tendencies in educational theory and practice.

PROFESSORS MORSE AND MARDEN RESIGN

The opening of the academic year witnessed the loss to the University of the services of two of its most efficient agents, Dr. Harmon Northrup Morse, professor of inorganic and analytical chemistry and director of the chemical laboratory, and Dr. Charles Carroll Marden, professor of Spanish.

Dr. Morse has retired from active service and has been made professor emeritus of chemistry. He retires after the completion of a long period of duty, having come to the University in 1876. He received his bachelor's degree from Amherst College in 1873, and his doctor's degree at the University of Göttingen in 1875. Before coming to the University Dr. Morse was instructor in chemistry at Amherst College. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and a foreign member of the Utrecht Society of Arts and Sciences. It will be remembered that on February 6, last, the Avogadro medal for work in osmotic pressure, awarded by the Turin Academy of Sciences, was won by Dr. Morse in competition with chemists from all parts of the world. Dr. Morse will continue his research work.

Dr. Marden has accepted the chair in Spanish at Princeton University, which has been endowed recently by Emory L. Ford of Detroit, a graduate of Princeton of the class of 1896. The acquisition of Dr. Marden by Princeton marks a further step in the organization of the Romance department of the graduate school at that institution. Dr. Marden received both his bachelor's and his doctor's degree from the University, the former in 1889 and the latter in 1894. He has served as professor of Spanish at the University for a number of years. Dr. Marden was until recently editor of *Modern Language Notes*. He is the author of a number of important contributions to the study of Spanish literature and philology. Dr. Marden will deliver one lecture a week at the University during the coming year.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE UNDER SUPERVISION OF DR. LATANÉ

During the absence of Professor Willoughby, who is in Peking acting as constitutional adviser to the Chinese government, the work in his department is under the general supervision of Professor Latané. Professor Latané is conducting the seminary, and the course of lectures on Anglo-American diplomacy which he will give to students of history throughout the year is open to students in political science and will be accepted as a part of their required work. President Goodnow is lecturing twice a week before the students of the department on United States constitutional law, and Professor Lovejoy gives one lecture a week on English political philosophy since Locke.

HUNTERIAN LABORATORY NEARING COMPLETION

The new Hunterian Laboratory Building of the Medical School group, which has been under construction since last spring, is now nearing completion. This new structure, situated on the northwest corner of the lot containing the Medical School group, is one of the additions provided for in the "Welch Endowment" by the Rockefeller General Educational Board.

The new building will meet a need much felt by the University. On the first floor will be located the Medical School Library. On this floor also will be the studios of Professor Broedel for his pursuit of art as applied to medicine. The second floor will be devoted to the work of the embryological department, and the third floor will be used by the departments of pediatrics and medicine. Experimental pathology will be found on the fourth floor.

A heating plant in the basement will heat all of the buildings of the Medical School group. The structure is fireproof, the materials used in its construction being red brick and tile.

NIGHT COURSES TO BE GIVEN FOR TECHNICAL WORKERS

The University has established evening courses in engineering during the academic year 1916–1917. This step was taken in response to numerous requests from technical workers in Baltimore. The purpose of these courses is to afford opportunity to those already engaged in engineering and other technical work to secure further educational training.

Courses will be given in each of three branches of engineering—electrical, civil and mechanical. The subjects covered in the several branches are as follows: In electrical engineering, (1) elements of electricity and magnetism, first half year; direct current machinery, second half year; (2) elements of alternating currents, first half year; alternating current machinery and practice, second half year. In civil engineering, (1) elementary hydraulics lectures, recitations and laboratory practice, (2) structural mechanics and elements of the strength of materials—lectures, recitations and drafting room, (3) strength of material and design of structures—drafting room and laboratory practice. In mechanical engineering, (1) machine design and the study of the materials of machines, lectures and drafting room; (2) elementary heat engines and power production, lectures and laboratory; (3) lectures on the principles of industrial organization.

At the opening of these courses on October 17, there was an attendance of about 150 students.

COURSES IN BUSINESS ECONOMICS

The University has, from time to time, been requested to initiate courses of instruction in subjects of direct interest and value to young men actually engaged in or contemplating entrance into business, and to make such instruction available at hours and under conditions that

would meet the convenience of those likely to make use thereof. Recently this desire took the form of a definite application from a committee made up of representatives of various organizations affiliated with the Board of Trade of Baltimore. The University authorities had heretofore expressed their willingness to offer such instruction, provided that the funds necessary for the additional expenditure could be assured for a term of years. Shortly before the opening of the University, this same committee secured pledges of sums of money from various business enterprises of Baltimore sufficient in the aggregate to make possible these courses.

The University is therefore offering, during the academic year 1916–1917, "Courses in Business Economics." The committee in charge of these courses consists of President Goodnow, Professor Hollander, and Professor Edward F. Buchner. The curriculum is comprehensive in its scope. The courses given include the following subjects: political economy, corporate finance, life insurance, money and banking, statistics, social problems, industrial management, mathematics of finance, salesmanship and advertising, business psychology, commercial law, elementary accounting, business Spanish, business German, business French, and business English.

There are no formal examinations for admission. Students, both men and women, will be admitted to such courses as they are found qualified to pursue by their respective instructors. The courses will be given in the new Engineering Building at Homewood; the lectures are in the late afternoon and in the evening. The tuition fee is $20 for each course of two hours weekly extending through the academic year.

The popularity of this new departure on the part of the University is shown by the fact that at the opening of these courses on October 16, there was a registration in this department of approximately 300 students.

MEDICAL SCHOOL LIBRARY MOVED

The library of the Medical School has been transferred from the Physiological Building to the first floor of the new Hunterian Laboratory. In the future it is proposed to keep the library open in the evening. This change is an advantageous one inasmuch as the new building is fireproof. The department of physiology is now occupying the first and second floors of the Physiological Building, using the rooms formerly devoted to the library.

MILITARY TRAINING

The appointment by the War Department of Lieutenant Charles W. Elliott of the Twenty-eighth Infantry as instructor of military science at the University has added zest to the work of the student corps. Before coming to the University, Lieutenant Elliott was stationed with his regiment at Fort Ringgold, Texas. The appointment was made under the law providing for the details of regular army officers to universities and colleges which offer a course in military science and which guarantee that a definite number of students take the course.

This question, it will be remembered, was taken up by the University authorities last spring, at which time the requisite number of men were enrolled, and a student corps was made possible. After the formation of this organization, regular drills were held in elementary tactical work until the close of the academic year. The corps made a very creditable showing.

The paramount idea in the development of the student corps is to instruct the students thoroughly in military science with the purpose of fitting them to become officers in case of need. Upon the completion of the course, provisional commissions are issued to the successful students. A synopsis of the course prescribed by the War Department is to be found in the June, 1916, issue of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

NEW UNIVERSITY PUBLICATION

The Johns Hopkins University Studies in Education is the title of a new series of monographs which is to be added to the publications issued by the Johns Hopkins Press. The series will include University dissertations, and may receive important contributions from other sources. The *Studies* will be edited by Professor E. F. Buchner, assisted by Dr. C. Macfie Campbell.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY

The news of the death, on July 23, of Sir William Mitchell Ramsay, K.C.B., the famous scientist, was received at the University with deep sorrow. Sir William visited Baltimore in October, 1912, as the guest of Dr. Ira Remsen, then president of the University, at which time the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by the University. Dr. Remsen and Sir William were classmates at Tuebingen.

UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES

By HENRY C. EVANS

Football

It is difficult at this time, the middle of the football season, to say anything about the football team, but in the next issue of the Alumni Magazine, the season's work will be reviewed.

Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. held its opening reception on October 6, at 8 p.m., in the Civil Engineering Building. President Sutton of the Y. M. C. A. made the first address, welcoming the Freshman class and predicting great things for it in the future.

Then followed President Goodnow, Mr. Eugene Levering and Mr. W. H. Morriss, who spoke to the Freshmen on Hopkins and on the Y. M. C. A. Representatives of each of the teams and the various student organizations spoke, urging the Freshmen to avail themselves of the opportunities for engaging in student activities.

Until new quarters can be provided the Y. M. C. A. will have a room in the Civil Engineering Building, where the reading room and secretary's office will be located.

Class News

The undergraduate classes started their year at Homewood with very enthusiastic meetings. The move to Homewood apparently instilled class spirit into everyone, with the result that each class has started out the year with the brightest hopes of success.

The senior class has elected new officers and has changed the personnel of the *Hullabaloo* Board. The class officers

are: president, Paul W. Sutton; vice-president, James V. Brooks, Jr.; secretary, Alan C. Davis; treasurer, C. Gordon Pitt; sergeant-at-arms, Edward M. Stuart; delegates to Student Council, R. C. Merrick, Henry L. Strauss. The change in the 1917 *Hullabaloo* Board was made necessary by the resignation of the Editor-in-Chief, J. Trueman Thompson. Henry L. Strauss, formerly on the Board in the capacity of art editor, was chosen by the board to take Mr. Thompson's place. The personnel of the remainder of the board is as follows: C. G. Pitt, business manager; Black, art editor; and Boyce, Stuart, Thompson, R. Smith, Defandorf, Owings, Baker and Fulton, associate editors.

The class of 1918 has also elected its officers and *Hullabaloo* Board. The officers are: president, Alexander Randall; vice-president, Robert Hoffman; secretary, E. L. Warner; treasurer, B. A. Sullivan; sergeant-at-arms, W. J. H. Wells; delegates to Student Council, Alexander Wolfe, W. S. Love. The 1918 *Hullabaloo* Board consists of the following men: editor-in-chief, Robert Duncan; business manager H. C. Evans; art editor, Paul Wiggins; associate editors, Morton Rothschild, Alexander Wolfe, Wilmot Jacobsen, Alan K. Chalmers, Stuart Egerton.

The Sophomore and Freshmen classes have elected officers as follows: Class of 1919—president, L. Warren Allen; vice-president, C. W. Schmidt; secretary, Edmund Burke; treasurer, Raymond Lenhart; delegate to Student Council, Ferdinand Myers. Class of 1920—president, George Turner; vice-president, W. W. Almy; secretary, Harold Stuart; treasurer, C. D. Benson, Jr.; sergeant-at-arms, Leon Freedom; delegate to Student Council, E. H. Gashell.

RIFLE CLUB

The Rifle Club has started out this year with the intention of out-shooting all the teams in its division of the Intercollegiate League. In order to prepare for these matches, the team has joined the City Rifle League, hoping thereby

to gain valuable experience and training with the city teams. In spite of the fact that most of the men on the team had not practiced since last year, the team was beaten in the first match of the season by only three points. The match was against the team representing the Mercantile Trust Company, and the score was 209 to 206. The result of the second match was quite different. The Hopkins team scored 230 points—the highest score yet made in the league—to 206 points, for the "Oriole" team. J. E. Young was Hopkins' best marksman on this occasion, making 49 out of a possible 50 points.

On October 20, the Hopkins team defeated the Maryland State Roads team by the score of 228 to 194.

ADAMS LITERARY SOCIETY

Now that the University is at Homewood, plans are being made for the revival of the Adams Literary Society. This society was first organized in 1915, as the successor to the Grotius Literary Society, and was intended to fill the need at Hopkins for a student debating society. It has been almost impossible to find a suitable time for meetings, but as soon as the new Students' Activities Building is completed, the society can meet there at night.

A challenge for a debate has been received from the Philodemic Society of Georgetown University. In all probability, however, the Adams Society will withhold the answer until its reorganization plans are matured.

There are enough good debaters at the University to form the nucleus of an excellent debating society. With the revived enthusiasm for student activities that has been manifest since the removal to Homewood, the leaders of the club are confident that they will have a successful year.

THE MUSICAL CLUBS

The prospects for a Glee Club and a Mandolin Club, which will outshine any of the previous clubs at Hopkins, are

exceedingly bright. For the Mandolin Club, a professional coach has been hired, and under his tutoring, the twenty-five men who are out for the club should be able to give concerts that will compare favorably with those given by the best college clubs in the country. Mr. McCauley, the coach, is a well-known teacher, and is an expert with stringed instruments. He is very much pleased with the number of men who are out for the Mandolin Club, and also with their ability. With the Club made up of men who are already good musicians, he is confident that he will secure excellent results.

The Glee Club also hopes to have a successful year. A majority of last year's men have returned to the University, and there are a number of freshmen who give promise of development.

The officers of the Musical Clubs are: president, Luther Houghton; manager, Howard Gorman; treasurer, E. C. Burke; director of the Glee Club, E. M. Spieker; director of the Mandolin Club, B. S. Winchester.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

A Directory of the Officers of the General Association and the Branches

The officers of the general Alumni Association are:

George L. P. Radcliffe, '97, Ph.D. 1900, president, Fidelity and Deposit Company, Baltimore.

Horace E. Flack, Ph.D. 1906, treasurer, City Hall, Baltimore.

Ralph Van D. Magoffin, Ph.D. 1908, secretary, Johns Hopkins University.

The officers of the Branch Associations are as follows:

New England—Arthur W. Ewell, president, 90 Park Avenue, Worcester, Massachusetts; Stephen Rushmore, M.D. 1902, secretary, 522 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Massachusetts.

Georgia Alumni Association—W. H. Emerson, Ph.D. 1886, president, Atlanta, Georgia; Joseph D. Greene, '00, secretary, Atlanta, Georgia.

Virginia Alumni Association—Robert E. Loving, Ph.D. 1905, president, University of Virginia; Robert S. Preston, secretary.

Northern Ohio Alumni Association—Elbert Jay Benton, Ph.D., 1903, Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio; Howard L. Taylor, M.D. 1910, secretary, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

New York and New Jersey Association—Fabian Franklin, Ph.D. 1880, president, New York City; Norvin R. Lindheim, '00, secretary, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

Northwestern Alumni Association—Harry W. Price, '85, president, Northwestern University; Solomon Strouse, '02, M.D. 1906, secretary, 104 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

West Virginia Association—Albert M. Reese, '92, Ph.D. 1900, president, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia; W. Armstrong Price, Ph.D. 1913, secretary, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Southern California Association—Rockwell D. Hunt, Ph.D. 1895, president, University of Southern California, Los Angeles; Laurence M. Riddle, '08, M.A. 1911, secretary, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

St. Louis Association—Eugene L. Opie, '93, M.D. 1897, president; Ernest Sachs, M.D. 1904, secretary and treasurer, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Missouri.

Central California Association—J. M. Wolfsohn, M.D. 1911, president; S. H. Hurwitz, M.D. 1912, secretary and treasurer, University of California, San Francisco, California.

Minnesota Association—H. W. F. Wollaeger, secretary and treasurer, 1178 Dayton Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.

THE NEW YORK ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS MEDICAL SCHOOL

An association of the alumni of the Johns Hopkins Medical School in and near New York was formed on November 11, 1915. The officers of the association for the present year are: Walter M. Kraus, '13, president; Oswald S. Lowsley, '12, vice-president; Walter G. Lough, '12, secretary-treasurer. Miner C. Hill, '08, and Nancy B. Jenison, '11, together with the officers of the association constitute the entertainment committee.

The following extracts from the constitution of the association are of interest:

> The purpose of this organization shall be to bring about meetings of the alumni of Johns Hopkins Medical School for the furtherance of good fellowship and the advancement of medical science.
>
> All graduates of Johns Hopkins Medical School resident in or about New York City shall be eligible to membership upon payment of the annual dues. Honorary members may be elected at the will of the society.
>
> Meetings of this organization shall be held not less than once each year. The annual meeting shall be held during the month of November at a place designated by the president of the organization. Other meetings shall be held at the discretion of the president.

The members are as follows: H. A. Christian, '00, Honorary; M. Warren, '00; W. H. Maddren, '02; S. A. Marshall, '02; J. Auer, '02; L. A. Lynch, '03; A. R. Stevens, '03; A. B. Dochez, '07; W. H. Brown, '07; E. E. Lindemann, '08; W. H. Thalheimer, '08; M. C. Hill, '08; E. M. Armstrong, '10; C. E. Rynd, '11; N. B. Jenison, '11; A. M. Chesney, '12; W. G. Lough, '12; M. S Rhode, '12; R. L. Schultz, '12; L. Pearce, '12; O. S. Lowsley, '12; W. M. Kraus, '13; I. P. Heymenn, '13; J. H. Huddleson, '13; F. L. Paschal, '13; H. Saltzstein, '14; M. L. Frazee, '14; R. M. Dodson, '14; S. B. Wolff, '14; W. C. Haupt, '14.

ALUMNI IN MARYLAND MILITIA

When the call came last June for the militia of Maryland to mobilize and prepare for possible service in Mexico, the University was well represented in the different branches of the service. The Fifth Regiment which has been stationed at Eagle Pass, Texas, during the past five months is commanded by Colonel John Hinkley, '84. Under Colonel Hinkley's command are to be found among others, Francis K. Murray, '10, Cochran Supplee, '14, and Hubner Rice, '14. In the Fourth Regiment, John Philip Hill, '00, holds the rank of major. In the ranks of Troop A, the cavalry troop, also stationed at Eagle Pass, were J. Purdon Wright, '08, first sergeant, and John M. Burgan, '12. Battery A, Light Field Artillery, which was stationed at Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania, during the summer, contained the largest contingent of Hopkins men; they were: Howard Baetjer, '00, Brooke G. Bird, ex-'09, Allen S. Bowie, '05, J. Howard Eager, '00, H. Findlay French, '07, Robertson Griswold, '05, H. Patterson Harris, '07, W. Hall Harris, Jr., 01, R. Curzon Hoffman, Jr., '03, Guy T. O. Hollyday, '14, Francis N. Iglehart, '03, Richard N. Jackson, '05, Edward B. Lowndes, '01, Robert G. Lowndes, '09, Richard MacSherry, '08, James R. Manning, ex-'11, corporal, S. Page Nelson, ex-'18, Beverly Ober, ex.-med., George D. Penniman, Jr., Francis K. Read, Blanchard Randall, Jr., '14, Lawrence C. Wroth, '05, and Eveleth W. Bridgman, '08, M.D. 1912, lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps.

A CORRECTION

In the June issue of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE, it was stated that on May 11, the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, '92, addressed a meeting of the Northern Ohio Alumni Association. On this date, however, Mr. Baker and Professor Latané of the University spoke before a gathering of Hopkins men in Washington, D. C. The Editors regret the occurrence of this misstatement of fact.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY HOPKINS MEN

Book Reviews

"The Control of Strikes in American Trade Unions" by George Milton Janes, Ph.D. 1913, is the latest monograph in the *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science* (Series 34, No. 3, pp. 131). It is a rigidly scientific and historical discussion of the subject, written almost exclusively from information gained from the files of trade union periodicals in the University Library. As one of the series of monographs on labor organizations which the Department of Economics has prepared, it fills a niche in their scheme, yet it will not interest general readers as much as some of the other studies. Those who read the work will find themselves repaid by coming across unusual bits of information. The ordinary man has no idea how completely the control of strikes is in the hands of some of the national labor organizations and will find that the chapter on the institution of strikes gives him some novel information. Strike benefits are known to all, but it is not generally known how they are distributed, and one is surprised to learn that the railway engineers are still paying for the support of men who went out in the great Burlington strike, many years ago. The difference in the degree of control exercised over local unions by the national ones of the various trades is quite noteworthy; for, in some cases, the local unions have considerable discretion and freedom in the matter. The monograph is logically divided into chapters and discusses to some extent arbitration as an alternative for strikes.

FACULTY PUBLICATIONS

Principles of Constitutional Government by President Frank J. Goodnow has recently been published by Harper and Brothers. It is one of the volumes of Harpers' Citizens Series edited by W. F. Willoughby, '88.

The third number of the *American Journal of Philology*, which, since the beginning of the last academic year, has been edited by Professor Gildersleeve and Dr. C. W. E. Miller conjointly, was issued on September 16, 1916. Professor Gildersleeve, as usual, contributed his inimitable "Brief Mention;" and Dr. Miller wrote an article on the "Use of the Article before the Genitive of the Father's Name in Greek Papyri." In addition to these contributions, articles and reviews were furnished by former members of the Classical Department of the University as follows: Samuel Grant Oliphant, Ph.D., 1906, *Caesar B. G.*, III, 12, 1. A review and an interpretation; M. B. Ogle, Ph.D., 1907, *Molle Atque Facetum;* and M. S. Slaughter, Ph.D., 1891, A Review of Royd's *Beasts, Birds, and Bees of Virgil.*"

"Constructions of Coördinated Words in the Philippine Languages," by Professor Blake, will appear in the current number of the *American Journal of Philology.*

"On the Meaning of 'Romantic' in Early German Romanticism;" is the title of the first installment of a contribution to *Modern Language Notes* for November, 1916, by Professor A. O. Lovejoy.

Professor Magoffin reported for the August number of *Art and Archaeology* the Classical Conference held at Columbia University by Sir Gilbert Murray of Oxford and Professor Paul Shorey of the University of Chicago. In the last issue—July-September, 1916—of the *American Journal of Philology* he has reviews of Michel Clerc's *Aquae Sextiae; Histoire d'Aix-en-Provence dans l'antiquite;* L. R. Dean's *A Study of the Cognomina of Soldiers in the Roman Legions;* and H. B. Van Hoesen's *Roman Cursive Writing.* In the Octo-

ber number of the *American Historical Review* he has a review of E. S. Bouchier's *Syria as a Roman Province.*

"The Results of a Questionary on Psychological Terminology," by Professor Dunlap, appears in *The Johns Hopkins University Circular* for May, 1916.

"*Die Doppeldrucke der zweiten Cottaschen Ausgabe von Goethe's Werken,*" by Professor Kurrelmeyer, appeared in *Modern Language Notes,* vol. xxxi, No. 5, May, 1916.

ALUMNI PUBLICATIONS

George Bruce Halsted, Ph.D. 1879, has an interesting letter in *Science* for September 29, entitled "Sylvester and Cayley," in which he presents some interesting biographical data of the lives of these two great mathematicians.

"Parents and Schools," by Abraham Flexner, '86, appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* for July, 1916.

El Supremo is the title of an historical romance by Edward Lucas White, '88, recently published by E. P. Dutton & Co.

"Tank Cars and Their Relation to the Petroleum Industry," by John McE. Ames, '90, president of the Kanotex Refining Company, Caney, Kansas, is the title of a pamphlet recently issued by this company.

Bernard C. Steiner, Ph.D., 1891, has an article in the *Educational Review* for June, 1916, entitled "President Gilman and the Group System of Academic Instruction," in which he traces the growth of the idea in Dr. Gilman's mind from earliest days of his interest in educational matters. Dr. Steiner has been chosen as the editor of the *Archives of Maryland.* The first volume under his editorship, the thirty-sixth of the series, has just appeared in print.

C. R. Bardeen, M.D. 1897, has a discussion in *Science,* June 6, of "Public Health Work and Medical Practice."

The Metallurgists and Chemists Handbook, by Donald M. Liddell, '00, is a compact reference pocket-book of tables

and data for the metallurgist and chemist. It is published by the McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.

Guy E. Snavely, '01, Ph.D. 1908, reviews in *Modern Language Notes* for November, "A Spanish Grammar for Beginners" by M. A. De Vitis.

B. A. Bernstein, '05, has a paper in the January, 1916, number of the *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society*, entitled "A Set of Four Independent Postulates for Borleau Algebras."

E. W. Gudger, M.D. 1905, is the author of the following articles: "The Gaff-topsail (Felichthys feli) a Sea Catfish that Carries its Eggs in its Mouth" in *Zoölogica* for August, 1916, and "Aristotle's Echeneis not a Sucking-fish" in *Science*, September 1, 1916.

"Can America Endure? A Plea for National Centralization," by Wilmer T. Stone, '07, appears in the *Sewanee Review* for October.

"Did Byron write, 'A Farrago Libelli?' " is the caption of an article by Samuel C. Chew, '09, Ph.D. 1913, in *Modern Language Notes*, vol. xxxi, No. 5, May, 1916.

D. O. Haynes and Company of New York, has recently published *Sandhill Sketches*, by N. Williams Haynes, ex '12. *Casco Bay Yarns* by Mr. Haynes is now in press.

"Popular Control of Foreign Policy" is the caption of an article by Lindsay Rogers, '12, Ph.D. 1916, in *Sewanee Review* for October.

John Bowen Edwards, Ph.D., 1914, has recently published his dissertation, entitled "The Demesman in Attic Life."

"Persia of Today;' is the caption of an article by Y. B. Mirza, M.A. 1914, in the June issue of the *American Review of Reviews*.

ALUMNI NOTES

Collegiate Department

1891. Alfred J. Shriver, *Class Secretary*

Rev. James L. Smiley is the candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of Maryland, on the Socialist ticket, and in the issue of date of the 11th of October, 1916, of the *Christian Socialist*, published in Chicago, Mr. Smiley has several articles, including "How we Elected a Socialist Congressman," "An Imaginary Political Campaign," "What Woke Will Wise," "Alice in Wonderland," and "The Master Key to Socialism." In the Editor's Column of the *Christian Socialist*, is the following eulogy:

WE PRESENT WITH GLADNESS

The Rev. James L. Smiley of Annapolis, as candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of Maryland. He is a clean, intelligent, noble, Christian gentleman, and every voter in the district who casts a ballot for him will honor both himself and his district. He is exactly the kind of a man that every worthy citizen would be glad to have represent him in the national lawmaking body. No smirch of evil influence will touch him. Vote for Smiley and be proud and happy in the truly wise and patriotic deed.

1892. Rignal Baldwin, *Class Secretary*

John H. Latané, Ph.D. 1895, was recently elected a member of the Board of Governors of the City Club of Baltimore.

1894. J. Pembroke Thom, *Class Secretary*

The engagement of Nathaniel E. Griffin to Miss Anne McLean, daughter of Rear Admiral Thomas Chalmers McLean, U. S. N., was announced on October 3, 1916.

1901. J. Edward Tyler, Jr., *Class Secretary*

Guy E. Snavely, Ph.D. 1908, of Alleghany College, has received the "Palmes Academiques" in recognition of his

work in organizing the *Alliance Française* at Meadville, Pennsylvania.

1902. OGLE MARBURY, *Class Secretary*

John Sharshall Grasty, Ph.D. 1908, has been made professor of the department of mining geology, recently established at Washington and Lee University. Dr. Grasty was formerly associate professor of geology at the University of Virginia. He is assistant state geologist for Virginia.

Ogle Marbury has been appointed assistant attorney-general for the state of Maryland under a recent act of the Legislature consolidating the legal departments of the state into one bureau to be known as "The Department of Law of the State of Maryland." Albert C. Ritchie, '96, is attorney-general.

Charles A. Myers, Ph.D. 1911, formerly instructor in English at the University, has been appointed an instructor in English at Northwestern University. He is living at 725 Emerson Street, Evanston, Illinois.

1905. ROBERTSON GRISWOLD, *Class Secretary*

B. A. Bernstein, of the University of California, was elected fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the last annual meeting of that association.

1906. WALTER S. BRAUNS, *Class Secretary*

Edward Lyell Gunts was on September 13, 1916, elected president of the Advertising Club of Baltimore.

1907. WALLIS GIFFEN, *Class Secretary*

Le Grand W. Perce, has recently become associated with Messrs. Strother, Brogden & Co., bankers and brokers, South Calvert Street, Baltimore.

At a meeting of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse League, held in New York on October 14, Milton S. Erlanger was elected president of the League for the coming year.

T. A. E. Moseley, Ph.D. 1915, has been made professor of Romance languages at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania.

1908. J. PURDON WRIGHT, *Class Secretary*

David Corbin Street, M.D. 1912, was married on Wednesday, July 19, 1916, to Miss Ferabe Guion Westcott of Baltimore.

1909. ROBERT G. LOWNDES, *Class Secretary*

The engagement of F. Janney Smith, M.D. 1913, to Miss Jeanie Wilmer Smart, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. L. Gibbons Smart of Lutherville, Maryland, was announced on September 21, 1916.

1911. J. REANEY WOLFE, *Class Secretary*

Calvin H. Goddard has recently been made a member of the Medical Corps of the United States Army with the rank of lieutenant. He is living at 1882 Columbia road, Washington, D. C., where he is stationed.

George Harvey Hayne died at his home at Bradshaw, Maryland, during the past summer. Mr. Hayne is survived by a widow and three children.

Leo Wolman, Ph.D. 1914, is an instructor in political economy at the University of Michigan.

1913. LYNN W. MEEKINS, *Class Secretary*

Lynn W. Meekins has been appointed by Secretary Redfield to the position of commercial agent in the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce. Mr. Meekins is taking graduate work in business administration at the New York University.

E. J. Pieper was married on July 29, 1916, to Miss Amelia Becker of Baltimore. Mr. Pieper is head of the laboratory of the Armstrong Cook Company, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

1914. WALTER D. SUTTON, *Class Secretary*

Alexander K. Barton is engaged in missionary work in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia during the present year. Mr. Barton has charge of two mission churches. Next fall he expects to enter Oxford University, England.

Frank K. Leland is taking graduate courses in English at Columbia University under Dr. Brander Mathews. Mr. Leland is master of English at the King School, Stamford, Connecticut. He resides at 111 West 11th Street, New York.

GRADUATE DEPARTMENT

Julian K. Schaefer, special student in history 1884–1885, died in Baltimore on September 23, 1916.

Edgar Pierce Allen, Fellow 1886–1888, of Tientsin, China, attended the annual convention of the American Bar Association, held in Chicago, August 30 to September 1, 1916. Mr. Allen came to American as a delegate from the Far Eastern American Bar Association, an organization of American lawyers. Mr. Allen has lived in China for sixteen years, practicing law in the foreign courts.

E. Emmett Reid, Ph.D. 1898, spent the past summer working in the research laboratory of the Colgate Company, Jersey City. He was assisted by J. H. Sachs, Ph.D. 1916.

Eugene C. Bingham, Ph.D. 1905, formerly director of the department of chemistry in Richmond College has become professor of chemistry in Lafayette College. During the last year Dr. Bingham has been on special leave from Richmond College, acting as assistant physicist to the United States Bureau of Standards.

W. W. Holland, Ph.D. 1907, formerly associate in the department of chemistry, has accepted a position with the Standard Oil Company, Whiting, Indiana.

J. E. Rowe, Ph.D. 1910, has been made assistant professor of mathematics at Pennsylvania State College.

J. I. Tracey, Ph.D. 1912, has been promoted to assistant professor of mathematics at Yale University.

Nathaniel R. Whitney, Ph.D. 1913, for the past few years instructor in political economy at the University, has been made assistant professor of political economy at the University of Iowa.

H. Bateman, Ph.D. 1913, is giving a course in advanced dynamics at the Bureau of Standards, Washington.

Edward J. Shaeffer, Ph.D. 1913, was married on September 2, 1916, to Miss Marian Frances Beaubien, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Edwin Beaubien, of Whiting, Indiana.

W. H. Coolidge, Ph.D. 1914, takes the chair of chemistry this year at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky.

James N. Galloway, M.A. 1915, has been appointed a member of the corps of civilian instructors at the United States Naval Academy. Mr. Galloway has been assigned the department of mathematics.

C. W. Hewlett, Ph.D. 1912, is professor of physics at the North Carolina State Normal College, Greensboro.

H. H. Lloyd, '12, Ph.D. 1915, was married in June to Miss Mary Gladding, of Baltimore. He is now associate professor of chemistry at Goucher College, Baltimore.

A. S. Musselman, Ph.D. 1915, recently accepted a position with the Texas Oil Company, Port Arthur, Texas.

C. P. Sousley, Ph.D. 1915, has been made instructor in mathematics at Pennsylvania State College.

J. W. Kimball, Ph.D. 1916, goes this year to the University of Maine as instructor in chemistry.

F. D. Murnaghan, Ph.D. 1916, has gone to Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, as instructor of mathematics.

R. T. Myrick, Ph.D. 1916, was married in June to Miss Margaret Doan, of Richmond, Indiana. He has taken a position with the Standard Oil Company, at Whiting, Indiana.

D. P. Smeltzer, Jr., Ph.D. 1916, has recently been made an agent of the Federal Trade Commission at Washington.

A. M. Withers, M.A. 1916, is professor of Romance languages at Davidson College, North Carolina.

Hinda T. Hill, M.A. 1916, is head of the department of Romance languages at the North Carolina State Normal College, at Greensboro. Grace Riddle, graduate student 1914-1915, is an instructor in this department.

A DISTINGUISHED ALUMNUS

"The Influence of a Life in India," by Professor Mohammed Ismail, in the *Missionary Review of the World* for November, is a most appreciative article on the life and work of the late Arthur H. Ewing, Ph.D. 1901, who gave twenty-one years of his life to Christian education in India. After Dr. Ewing's death in 1913, the name of the Allahabad Christian College was changed to Ewing Christian College. As far as is known no other Hopkins alumnus has been honored by having a college named for him.

MEDICAL ALUMNI NOTES

1903. ALBERT KEIDEL, *Class Secretary*

Theodore Foster Riggs was married at Pierre, South Dakota, on September 3, 1916, to Miss Katherine Zimmerman Cugle, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cugle of Baltimore.

Oscar T. Schultz is director of the laboratories of the Nelson Morris Institute for Medical Research, The Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago. Dr. Schultz was formerly professor of pathology at the University of Nebraska.

1907. CLYDE G. GUTHRIE, *Class Secretary*

Udo J. Wile, professor of dermatology at the University of Michigan, was married during the latter part of August to Miss Katherine Work, at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

1910. THOMAS A. DEVAN, *Class Secretary*

Howard Lester Taylor left Cleveland early in July with the Ohio National Guard for Texas, where he has been stationed since that time.

1915. BENJAMIN TAPPAN, *Class Secretary*

Lee Chapman Bean has been appointed assistant resident physician at the City Hospital, Bay View Asylum, Baltimore.

1916. JOHN G. LONG, *Class Secretary*

W. P. Finney married a classmate, Miss Theodora Wheeler of Fairfield, Connecticut, on June 29, 1916. The wedding took place at Fairfield.

Richard S. Major has resigned as assistant director of Rural Sanitation, South Carolina State Board of Health, Greenville, South Carolina, and has accepted a position as interne at the Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

S. A. White has resigned as interne at the Elizabeth Steele Magee Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and has accepted a position as interne at the United States Soldiers' Home Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Bryan A. Barlow has accepted a position as assistant medical director of The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana, after having resigned as a resident house officer at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Dr. Barlow was married to Miss Lucile Harclerode, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, on June 29, 1916.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF THE UNIVERSITY AND THE ALUMNI

VOLUME IV

NOVEMBER, 1915—JUNE, 1916

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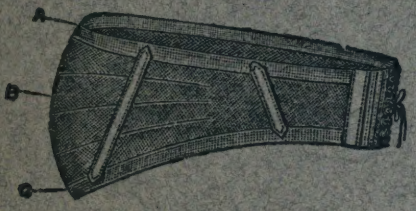

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